THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 237

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

30 Years for German Spy; 'Yanks' Jeered in Belfast; 1-A Draft Pool Nearly Dry

The World's Day—September 2, 1942

National: Convicted German Spy Gets 30 Years

The maximum prison term possible under the espionage statutes, 30 years, was imposed in Federal District Court in Newark, N. J., on Herbert K. F. Bahr, convicted of conspiracy to serve Germany as a spy. The court could have ordered his execution. [Page 3.]

In San Pedro, Calif., Roosevelt Base was commissioned on land not long ago reclaimed from Los Angeles harbor. Named for President Roosevelt, it is called by the Navy the largest fleet operating base in the world.

Internment of Japanese on the Pacific Coast falls fully within Army authority, ruled Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh at Sacramento, Calif. He dismissed a test suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, but did not file a formal opinion.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City announced the arrest of 32 men on charges of Selective Service Law violation in the first big-scale move to clean up numerous draft law delinquencies.

Europe: Two U. S. Soldiers Jeered in Belfast

Disorders in Belfast, Northern Ireland, were touched off when two United States soldiers—ordered to stay off streets due to expected trouble with the outlawed Irish Republican Army—were jeered at by angry street demonstrators.

Swedish motorship Sunnanland, 3,240 tons, arrived at Gothenburg on her maiden voyage from South America laden with cocoa, vegetable oil, and cotton, it was announced by the American Swedish News Exchange in New York.

Julius Streicher, former leader of the Nazis' anti-Semitic campaign, was reported in Swedish dispatches to have been arrested on charges of having embezzled party money and having indulged in "most unsavory affairs."

Axis firing squads were reported in Swiss reports to have killed 22 persons sentenced by a Croatian court-martial on charges of taking letters, food, and supplies to insurgents fighting against Axis armies in Yugoslavia.

Public hanging of three men charged with being Communists by the Bulgarian Government marked the first application of a new Bulgarian law providing for public execution, it was reported by the Berlin radio.

A National Day of Prayer in Britain will be observed officially tomorrow when scores of special religious services will be held throughout the country.

American soldiers and Marines paraded through the streets of London before some 100,000 British spectators in the first official parade of United States service men in England since the present AEF landed. [Page 1.]

New England: 1-A Draft Pool Nearly Exhausted

Bay State pool of 1-A Selective Service registrants is reaching the bottom, State Selective Service Director said. [Page 2.]

An "epidemic" of starvation will sweep over all of occupied Europe it was forecast by Dr. Charles R. Joy, Unitarian Service Commissioner. [Page 2.]

Washington: Monthly Bicycle Quota Slashed

The number of bicycles which may be manufactured a month was reduced by the War Production Board to 10,000 as compared with 50,000 a month permitted during July and August. Production was centered in two plants, one in Westfield, Mass., the other in Dayton, Ohio, thus permitting the remainder of the industry to produce war weapons.

Dr. Hu Shih, who is going back to Chungking after serving as Chinese Ambassador to the United States for four years, paid a farewell visit to President Roosevelt. The Ambassador, it is understood in diplomatic quarters, will be succeeded by Wei Tao-min, former Chinese Attorney General who now is in New York.

Apple processors were permitted by the Office of Price Administration to increase their minimum prices for canned apples, applesauce, apple juice, cider and dried apples to cover the increase in raw fruit prices and other costs.

Dry cleaners, shoe repairers, laundries, and auto repair establishments, concerns providing the "common services," from now on must keep in their places of business a statement of ceiling prices, the Office of Price Administration has ruled.

As movie stars brought in War Bond sales by the millions, in their September drive, the Treasury set its quota for this month at $775,000,000, considerably below the quotas for recent months, but planned to build up to a monthly goal of $2,000,000,000 in January.

Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, retired Chief of Army Ordnance, became assistant to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, to assist him with all phases of the lend-lease program.

Allegations of widespread disloyalty in the Government have not been proved, Attorney General Biddle reported to Congress. He said only 36 Federal employees had been discharged and 13 otherwise disciplined after investigation of 4,579 complaints made by Congressman Dies charging subversive affiliations. [Details: Page 3.]

Americas: Cardenas to Head Mexican Defense

President Avila Camacho of Mexico named former President Lazaro Cardenas as Minister of Defense, and pledged war to the end against the Axis. [Details: First Page, Second Section.]

In Buenos Aires, the Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities held Herbert Drews, a crewman of the scuttled Nazi warship Graf Spee, under police guard. The committee is seeking Congressional authority for compelling interned German sailors to testify.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, the United Fruit Company offered financial rewards up to $1,000 for information leading to capture of enemy sea raiders or saboteurs, and destruction of illegal radio stations.

In Havana, three menservants of the United States Embassy, all of Spanish nationality, have been dismissed by Ambassador Spruille Braden for pro-Fascist leanings.

In Rio de Janeiro, Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, arrived by air from the United States for an 11-day visit to Brazil.

In Quito, Ecuador, discovery of a revolutionary plot against the Government was announced officially. Retired Army Commander Virgilio Molina has been arrested and accused of being the chief conspirator.

In the East: Willkie in Egypt on Long Tour

Wendell Willkie arrived in Cairo, Egypt, en route to Russia, China, Turkey, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Mr. Willkie was welcomed at the airport by U. S. and British military and diplomatic officials.

Two meatless days each for Australians will be observed shortly, because beef is needed for defense forces, it was officially announced.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Plant Seizure Opens Federal Labor Problems

Woods firm phases include one U. S. has never faced, namely, the signing of a contract.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big new problems of labor relations have been thrust on the Federal Government by its seizure of the munitions plant of the S. A. Woods Company in South Boston, it has now become evident.

The labor union is asking the Army for adoption in the plant of these labor policies:

1. A maintenance of membership clause. This would require every member of the union to keep his membership in good standing as a condition of holding his job.
2. Compulsory arbitration.
3. Check-off system of collecting union dues.
4. A signed contract.

The union demands have the Army apprehensive because:

1. The Government has never signed a labor union contract.
2. The Army, in fact no government agency, has ever checked off dues for a union.
3. The Government arbitrates disputes with other nations but not with its own citizens.
4. During the last World War, Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, publicly declared that there could be no closed union shop in Government arsenals. This remains Government policy.

Maintenance of membership is not regarded as a closed shop, though many employers consider it to be the same. Fifteen days are given to allow any member of the union to withdraw if he wants. Whether the Baker declaration applies in this case, whether it still prevails or whether it needs to be changed are among the problems the Woods seizure has touched.

National precedents may be set. Arsenals, labor unions and employers throughout the country are watching to see what the War Department decides.

The Woods plant is the first to be taken over by the Army because the employer balked at carrying out the Government's orders. There had been a deadlock over renewal of contract between the company and the union.

The union, incidentally, is a local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a major affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

On the two principal issues—maintenance of membership and compulsory arbitration—the National War Labor Board upheld the union, and told the management to comply. The War Department also urged acceptance. When the company continued in its refusal, President Roosevelt instructed the War Department to seize the plant.

As it has turned out, the union has put up more points for decision to the Government than previously it had to the employer. The company had already accepted the check-off of union dues, whereby the employer deducts the dues from the pay of union members, and forwards the money to the union. The company also had given the union a signed agreement.

Germans Threaten Qattara Crossing; Tank Fire Rakes Stalingrad Defense; U. S. to Help Put Brazil on War Basis

Aid to Brazil coincides with move at home to put entire nation on tougher war footing.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — The news today from four sectors of the Domestic Front was all in the direction of putting the nation on a more drastic war footing.

At the same time President Roosevelt announced the dispatch of a special United States Technical Mission of industrial engineers to Brazil to assist its Government in expanding its industrial war machine.

The President explained that the Mission was organized at the request of the Brazilian Government and was worked out here by the Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department and the War Production Board. It is being headed by Morris L. Cooke.

Arrangements for the organization of this mission it was revealed were made several weeks ago and because of Brazil's recent declaration of war against Germany and Italy, it's scope will be considerably increased. The President said that the objectives of the mission were:

1. To increase local production of essential products to save shipping space by making their importation unnecessary.
2. To convert local industries to use of substitute materials replacing supplies previously imported.
3. To improve transportation facilities.
4. To lay plans for long-range strengthening of Brazil's entire industrial economy.

"The program will be directed toward a further increase in Brazil's already important contribution of vital materials for its own and the United Nations' joint war effort," the President said.

Developments elsewhere pointed to a decisive test of the War Production Board's powers in the Kaiser cargo-plane program, indicated an early reduction of the draft age to 18 years, guaranteed the passage of the absentee soldier-vote bill and suggested strong executive measures against inflation are imminent.

The position on all these events stands as follows:

WPB—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, and recognized as Henry J. Kaiser's principal if not only vigorous ally in Washington at the moment, is heading for a decisive test of his authority in attempting to put over a real test of what the West Coast shipbuilder can do in turning out the huge flying freighter-cars he wants to construct in his yards.

The Army and Navy have said theoretically that they would like to see Mr. Kaiser produce these planes but actually the conditions they have laid down appear to make it impossible for him to get

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Camels and Cars Aid Egypt at War

A fast-moving Egyptian Army antiaircraft car halts in the desert near a camel corps picket line. Men in Egypt's desert patrols are trained to serve in either the motorized units or camel corps.

Nazis push to northeast with two spearheads; Depression crossing would flank British.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

News is meager regarding the rejoined battle of Egypt, but there is every indication that climactical developments are fast approaching.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel apparently is trying to push forward in a northeasterly direction with two armored spearheads after advancing eight miles through British minefields between the El Ruweisat ridge and El Himeimat, just north of the Qattara Depression.

But at the same time there are disturbing hints that the Nazi strategist is attempting or is about to attempt a crossing of the eastern end of the Depression, a wasteland hitherto considered impassable by a major force. A successful negotiation of the Depression would be a development of the utmost seriousness. It would put Marshal Rommel's tanks into the open desert again and would gravely threaten the British rear.

In Russia, the Nazis have evidently edged still closer to Stalingrad, one unconfirmed Axis report putting advance infantrymen only 12 miles from the city, but there are no indications of an imminent Russian collapse. The Soviet forces appear to have repulsed a German thrust northwest of the strategic industrial center while falling back somewhat before reinfroced tank attacks from the southwest. The Russians claimed local successes on other fronts.

Closely allied to the nascent Nazi offensive in Egypt and the increasing pressure on Stalingrad is a Japanese attempt to allay suspicion that Japan might be preparing an attack on Siberia. A Tokyo radiocast said the replacement of Foreign Minister Togo, who negotiated the Moscow-Japanese neutrality pact, by Premier Tojo would "not result in any way in an alteration of Japan's foreign policy."

Nevertheless, the expectation persists that Japan is planning some major move to coincide with the twin German drives toward the Middle East.

Continuation of the surprising Japanese retreat in China today helps to strengthen this expectation. Further withdrawals of Japanese forces to the Siberian border or elsewhere were reported as the Chinese announced that two columns of their troops had almost reached the outskirts of Kinhwa, last Japanese aerial base in Chekiang Province, and had made further gains in the direction of Nanchang, major Nipponese base in Kiangsi.

The Japanese, meanwhile, are apparently seeking to counter their setbacks in the Milne Bay area of New Guinea with attacks in some force on the United Nations positions at Kokoda, midway between Buna and the Allied base at Port Moresby.

In the western air war, a strong force of RAF planes struck at the big Saar Valley steel center of Saarbruecken for the second time in a week. The British Air Ministry described the raid as "an outstanding success."

U. S. Forces Rated High In Initiative and Courage

Back from his war experiences at Pearl Harbor and the Southwest Pacific, Mr. Harsch today writes the fifth of his series of articles: "Our Far Eastern War" in which he describes the American soldier and sailor in action.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There is nothing wrong with the American soldier or sailor.

I have seen him in action on land and sea in this war.

I have talked with men and officers fresh from the searing hell of bombed and torpedoed ships at Pearl Harbor.

I have lounged and chatted for hours with pilots just back from some bombing foray hundreds of miles inside Japanese territory—and with men just getting ready to take off.

Now I have come back from the front to find some veterans of the last war complaining that the soldier of today isn't what his Daddy was in the last war or his Granddaddy in the Civil War. And I have found civilians sitting comfortably at home carping over surrendered armies and an alleged lack of fighting spirit.

Yes, you carpers, things haven't always gone as well as romantic versions of warfare. An American army did surrender in the Philippines. Some pilots get back to their base after being shot down in a shark infested sea and develop a reluctance to go back again for more. There are still some officers whose obvious incompetence has caused bad morale among their men.

Repetition of Every War

I could tell you some things probably worse than anything you have heard. But there isn't a single such incident which does not have behind it a reason inevitable in the early stages of a war. There isn't one which is not a repetition of what has happened in every war the United States ever fought.

If you feel too pessimistic read "Reveille in Washington." That will readjust your perspective. Everything you can think of to be discouraged about was so much worse during the Civil War. Actually, as I moved about half the world with the American Army and Navy, I continued to be amazed at how strong our forces were in morale, in organization, in general competence of officers in terms of the background of these modern American armed forces.

Think of that background for a moment. Decades of Congressional economy which almost destroyed even the skeleton of an armed service. (Most of the guns which defended Corregidor were mounted in 1900 and rusted undisturbed for lack of maintenance funds for neary half a century.) Decades of fanatic pacifism in our schools and colleges. Decades of a diplomatic policy which let the treaty machinery for peace crumble into ruins without taking corrective steps. Decades of isolationism which ended in a country divided against itself and public opinion horribly confused until Japanese bombs and torpedoes shocked it into cruel awakening.

After Years of Unpreparedness

Would you expect something as efficient out of that background as the German army, or something as fanatic as the Japanese army? If you did you were grossly unfair to the boys who would go to the front. As a matter of fact there is no right to expect anything from such a background. And yet from that background America obtained an Army which held Bataan and Corregidor against heavy odds for months. And it obtained a Navy which emerged from the paralyzing shock of Pearl Harbor to hold the Japanese in the Coral Sea and off Midway and dared to challenge them in the Solomon Islands.

These really great military accomplishments were achieved not after months of wartime training while a strong ally held the front as during the last war, but from the opening days of hostilities. And they were fought not by men who had an almost unbroken back-

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London Greets U. S. Soldiers' Formal Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—More than 100,000 Londoners lined the streets of the West End today to watch United States Soldiers and Marines—playing such memorable band music as "Over There"—in their first formal parade in the British Capital.

As processions go it was a singularly unpretentious affair, with extremely little advance publicity. Yet people used the lunch period to view it, cheering and waving their hands.

It would be difficult to say which had the better value in the sightseeing line—the Londoners surveying the smart American turnout, or the smart American turnout surveying the endless lanes of smiling faces, and tiers and tiers of welcomers leaning from windows in the city office buildings.

Army Divisional Band

The procession about 300 strong consisted of a United States Army Divisional Band under Maj. Jesse E. de Weese of Salt Lake City, detachments from various branches of the Army preceding and following the color guard with the Stars and Stripes, and a detachment of Marines who provided a splash of color with their dark blue tunics, white belts and white gloves, and royal blue trousers with the broad red stripe down the seams. Only two men on parade carried rifles—escorts to the right and left of the standard bearer.

The procession formed outside the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square, now pretty much of an American parade ground all the time as military, naval, and air personnel in this region come and go on administrative duties, and it passed through the narrow streets of fashionable Mayfair to the Grosvenor Gate of Hyde Park.

Followed the Troops

Past Buckingham Palace and down the broad thoroughfare known as the Mall, the troops marched.

Onlookers not only lined the curbs on both sides to watch the Americans march past, but it was here that hundreds of them began following the troops as far as they could through the Admiralty Arch and into Trafalgar Square where there were many more uniforms in the audience than in the parade.

From Cannon Street up Queen Street and King Street to the ancient Guildhall they marched to where Lord Mayor Sir John Laurie and other civic dignitaries were awaiting their guests.

This was the first city lunch in the Guildhall since it was bombed on the night of a fire raid in December, 1940. The last time the City's famous gold plate was in use was when the heroes of His Majesty's ships Ajax and Exeter marched through London and were entertained after their victory over the Graf Spee.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden addressed the troops at the Guildhall, and told them that "the more American and British meet and the more informally they meet, the better.

"We believe as deeply in the future of the British Commonwealth as you believe in the United States. We also believe that our futures must be worked out together in the closest possible partnership and understanding."

Ambassador John G. Winant, British First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander and Secretary for War Sir James Grigg were among the notabilities present.

Treadway-Buell Contest Stirs the Berkshire Area

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2—The campaign of Dr. Raymond L. Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association and now a national magazine editor, to win the Republican nomination for Congress in Western Massachusetts from Allen T. Treadway, incumbent for the last 29 years, is fundamentally a test between the old and the new points of view in the Republican Party.

Dr. Buell is a youthful, progressive Republican with fresh ideas for the solution of national problems and the conduct of foreign relations. Mr. Treadway is a veteran G. O. P. figure, elected to Congress before the first World War, with views now on national affairs similar to those which he held then.

The Primary Election Sept. 15 thus will be a test of whether the minority party voters in Western Massachusetts are satisfied with the Party's representation in Congress during the last few years of New Deal control, or whether they believe the minority Party would be more effectively and ably represented by a man like Dr. Buell.

Several Factors

Reduced to specific issues, the following factors are regarded in political circles as most likely to influence the choice between the candidates:

Whether the voters are sufficiently disturbed over Mr. Treadway's voting record last year against aid to Britain, against extension of the draft law, and against arming American merchant ships to vote against him.

Whether the voters are influenced so much by sentimental attachment to a veteran public servant as to regard it as unkind to replace him.

Whether the voters are sufficiently impressed by Dr. Buell's vigorous intellectual capacities to believe his presence in Congress would elevate the standards of that body and strengthen the national influence of the Republican Party.

Whether devotion to a high tariff is still prevalent enough to induce voters to keep Mr. Treadway in Congress as a protest against international tariff adjustments.

From these topics, now under discussion in the press, at political meetings, and in individual homes, it can be seen that the Congressional campaign here is essentially a struggle between the old school of Republicanism and the new—a struggle between the conservative G. O. P. viewpoint of the last 50 years, and the new Republicanism, exemplified by Wendell Willkie, in which America's place in world leadership is recognized.

Opposing Points

The two candidates typify the opposing points of view with exceptional clarity.

Mr. Treadway's interests have tended through a long life-time to center around the welfare of his home community. The owner of several fine old hotels here in the Berkshires, he has kept his eyes on the activities of his District.

His supporters point with pride

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Nazi Offensive in Egypt

By a Staff Artist

Rommel's New Campaign

Black arrows indicate apparent path of German spearheads through British minefields. Broken arrow indicates possible Nazi flanking drive through eastern tip of Qattara depression.

Egypt:

Allied Resistance To Rommel Stubborn

According to British headquarters in Cairo, United Nations forces in Egypt are contesting General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's units for every inch of ground. They were locked in battle all day yesterday with the German commander's armored spearheads and there was every

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Draft Officials Study Plans for Eventual Induction of Men Now Deferred

State Draft Director Warns 20-45 Age Men Be Prepared

With the pool of single men rapidly reaching the exhaustion point in the Bay State, Selective Service officials are working to assure uniformity in the eventual induction of men now in a deferred status, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, said today.

In a statement issued to clarify the situation as it presently affects Massachusetts' registrants, Colonel Smith said that local boards are working to the limits of their time and ability to review each case in the light of current regulations in order that induction may proceed smoothly in accordance with these regulations.

For the past two weeks Maj. Chester A. Furbish, Chief of the Executive Division, and Maj. George A. Morin, Chief of the Manpower Division at State Headquarters, have been holding field conferences with local boards and instructing members and clerks for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the interpretation of and procedure under the new regulations. Colonel Smith has also been visiting boards in the western part of the State.

Great National Emergency

"In order that each registrant may clearly understand the overall picture, it must be re-emphasized," the State Director said flatly, "that the nation is facing the greatest emergency in its history. Men have been and will be taken from their homes and from their loved ones in order to fight for the continuance and protection of those homes and loved ones.

"Every man between the ages of 20 and 45 must be considered as available for military service," Colonel Smith continued. "All deferments granted by the Selective Service System must be considered as a loan. Employers have been granted the loan of registrants in order that the war production program might not be impeded. Families and dependents have been granted the loan of registrants because it has been in the national interest to maintain the home and community life with the least possible disruption for as long as consistently possible.

"For every deferment granted, for every induction postponed, another registrant must be moved forward to fill the vacancy. Massachusetts men and women will accept the challenge. They have never yet asked a neighbor to fight for them."

Nearing Bottom of Barrel

The Selective Service Director said that while no definite date could be set for the time when the supply of single men would be completely exhausted, due to the variance in each local board as to the percentage of men classified, total number of registrants, and available pool of Class 1-A men, the State will have exhausted its reserve of single men within the next several months if demands of the War Department for manpower are equal to or greater than the present quota.

Reviewing events leading up to the present situation Colonel Smith pointed out that up to the time war was declared on Dec. 8, 1941, local boards, in accordance with the intent of Selective Service regulations, acted with a wide degree of leniency in the deferment of men with dependents with the result that married men were, with few exceptions, granted deferments.

Following declaration of war, the State Director said, the test of dependency was based upon actual financial support and the degree of hardship that might reasonably be expected to ensue to the dependents of a registrant.

In addition, he said, men who married or otherwise assumed dependents after Dec. 8, 1941, and men who assumed dependents when their selection could be considered imminent were subject to classification in 1-A, as available for military service. This resulted in the eventual induction of a proportion of married men in two categories—first, men whose wives were not actually financially dependent upon them for support, and, second, men who married while their selection could be considered imminent.

Recent enactment by Congress of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance and Allotment Act of 1942 changed the picture to the extent of creating new tests of dependency with the basic intent of maintaining for as long as possible the institution of the home, the Colonel stated. Bona fide family relationship, rather than actual financial support, then became the test of dependency.

In order to preserve the institution of the home, Colonel Smith said, Congress decreed that men would be called to service, generally speaking, in the following order:

1. Single men.
2. Single men with dependents.
3. Married men with no children.
4. Married men with children.

The State Director specifically noted here that exceptions to the above were again men who married after Dec. 8, 1941, and men who married while their selection could be considered imminent.

N. E. Business At July Record

General business activity in New England during July hit the approach to full production, it is reported by the New England Council.

Output again set an all-time record, going up to 146.9 per cent of the estimated normal for the month.

The Council registers the climb of business during the past two years thus:

	1941	1942
January	122.5	130.9
February	119.2	134.1
March	128.3	136.1
April	123.8	139.1
May	137.8	139.3
June	143.8	144.1
July	146.7	146.9
August	137.4	....
September	134.8	....
October	136.3	....
November	133.3	....
December	137.1	....

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: No important temperature changes tonight. Gentle winds.

Maine: Slightly warmer in the south. Little change in the north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer in interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:27 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:09 a. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 7:48 p. m.

Thayer McNeil
QUALITY since 1881
oxford
$11.95
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Plastics are especially recommended to busy women who spend hours walking or standing. Made only of the finest leathers, with exquisite detailing. Black or brown fall styles.
handsewn
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Wide World

Modern Mattresses of Bark, Not Boughs

When short-staple cotton became scarce for private use in the manufacture of mattresses, Yankee ingenuity came into its own. Two Boston men hit upon the idea of stripping the bark from a California redwood tree, then shredding, cleaning, and processing it. The result is a pure fiber which, when blended with longer staple cotton, makes an ideal fluffy mattress filling. Above: Jesse E. Zofnass, co-discoverer, is shown with redwood bark in its original state. Below: The filling of fiber and cotton is shown in the factory as it reaches a stitcher, who will put the finishing touches on it.

Fraternal Suppers Are Granted Sugar

Church, grange, and lodge suppers have been granted sugar by the Federal authorities, it is announced by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

The Federation asked Washington last June for a ruling. It did so at the request of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau. This bureau had urged the state organization of farmers to use its influence to see that sugar was made available to churches, charitable organizations, and fraternal orders for the purpose of preparing and serving meals.

The ruling which came back from the Office of Price Administration granted sugar to civic, educational, charitable, benevolent, religious and social-welfare organizations under certain conditions.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A Gay Nineties Variety Show will be presented tonight at Fens Stadium, at 8:15 p. m. The program, sponsored by the Boston Park Department Works Progress Administration, is dedicated to all branches of the United States Air Corps and is open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Jade and Amber" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on June 11, 1918.

All Europe Seen Facing Starvation

Declaring there is no time to lose "in the race with starvation in Europe," Dr. Charles Joy, Unitarian Service Commissioner, just returned from Lisbon and Unoccupied France, pointed out that more important than a second front to help Russia is the urgent need of a great military offensive to prevent an "epidemic" of starvation such as the world has never known.

Dr. Joy, who has been working for the past year among refugees in Lisbon and in internment camps of Unoccupied France, arrived in the United States by clipper on Sunday.

"There is no answer to the problem of starvation in Europe except the military defeat of Germany," he said positively.

"To play for time and the economic exhaustion of the Nazis is futile," he said. "You cannot starve Germany into submission until all of the occupied countries have starved first."

"Deportation" of Jews

Dr. Joy referred to the mysterious "deportation" of foreign Jews in Occupied and Unoccupied France as one of the greatest tragedies since the "terror" of the French revolution.

He told of the ruthless rounding up of 10,000 Jews who were herded into box cars for destinations that are as yet a mystery to the world. While the Nazis have indicated that these people are being taken to Germany or elsewhere for work in factories or on farms, Dr. Joy said grimly that "you don't take elderly starving people for work; you don't take little children, or mothers with large families for such purpose."

Three weeks after the first lot of 6,000 were sent away, the Unitarian Commissioner stated that even the International Red Cross could not find out where they had been taken.

French Eager for Invasion

Even the native French Jews are in terror that they may be the next to go, he said.

There is no question, he said, but what the French people would cooperate fully with an Allied invasion. "They are decidedly pro-British and pro-American. Naturally an unarmed people cannot do much, but what they can they will."

Dr. Joy was in Lisbon at the time of the Dieppe raid. He declared that the people there were thrilled by it. But even more stirring news in Portugal was the entry of Brazil into the war, said Dr. Joy explaining the very close ties between the two countries and the "tremendous wave of sympathy" which swept over the Portuguese people with Brazil's declaration of war with the Axis.

Returning to the subject of the threat of starvation in France, the Unitarian foreign worker told reporters that "the French are in dire need of food today, and unless relief comes before next winter, famine will sweep over France and all of Europe."

Is Native of Boston

Dr. Joy, who is a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard University, will return to Lisbon after a few weeks here. He has been travelling between Lisbon, Unoccupied France, Geneva and England, where the Unitarian Service Committee has offices to carry on its work among the refugees.

He said that a few months ago, the population of the six internment camps in Occupied France was 14,000, but that it has been very much reduced by the recent deportations and also by starvation. Last February, he said, the camps were so restricted in food that the inmates were passing on at the rate of two a day.

The Vichy Government became genuinely alarmed at this, and made provision for relief so that within a few months this extremely bad condition had been corrected.

Cup Racers Seek Bigger Quarry Now

AN EAST COAST PORT, Sept. 2 (AP)—Once their sleek hulls cut the peaceful waters of Newport, Long Island Sound and Bermuda to vie for Silver Regatta cups, but now these ocean-going sloops and yawls—dull gray but just as fast as ever—are after bigger game.

Axis submarines are their quarry as they range the Atlantic coastal waters daily in the role of auxiliary "eyes" for the Coast Guard, and the skippers of these one-time pleasure craft are finding it's no job for prima-donna yachtsmen.

Tough old oystermen, young college graduates and middle-aged yachtsmen, members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve, make up the crews of the racers that were the pride of New York, Larchmont, Stamford and other yacht clubs and they're prouder of their Coast Guard ratings than of any old trophy.

"Some fellows came down here for a yachting cruise and folded up when they got out there in the ocean," said one member of the Coastal Picket Patrol, Frazer B. Wilde, Jr., son of the President of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

Sailing out of this port, the yachts take up stations miles out in the Atlantic and lie to with shortened sail for a week at a stretch while their crews scan the seas for undersea raiders. On sighting a sub or unidentified plane, the warning is flashed by radio-telephone to Coast Guard stations ashore and thence to headquarters of the eastern sea frontier, which marshals defense forces.

Glove and Mitten Homework Limited

Industrial homework has been restricted by a Federal ruling in the gloves and mittens industry. Making of factory goods in the home has been a source of much wage undercutting, and has been progressively narrowed.

Announcement of the latest limitation is made here by Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

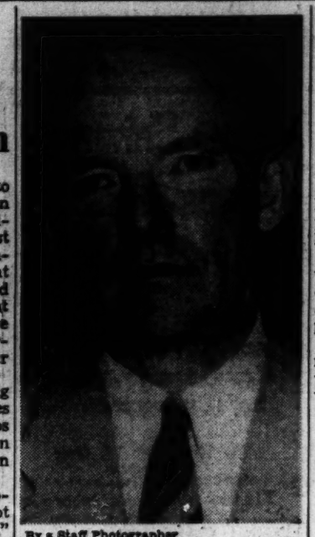
Homework will be permitted hereafter in the gloves and mittens industry only when authorized by a special certificate, Mr. Gleason reported in outlining recent action at Washington. Certificates will be granted to persons unable to acclimate themselves to factory employment, and to those needed at home to take care of an invalid.

The regulation was made part of a wage order establishing 40 cents an hour as the minimum rate of pay in the industry.

Boston Stores to Be Open On Saturday This Week

Saturday holidays for most of the Boston department and specialty stores—a summer custom of recent years—are over for this season, and such shops will be open for business all day Saturday from now on, according to the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Hours continue on the summer schedule for a time, however, and the stores are open from 9:30 to 5 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Charles R. Joy

Unitarian Service Commissioner, who has just returned by Clipper from Lisbon, Portugal. He has been working for the past year among European refugees.

Boston Man To Aid N. E. WPB Head

Appointment is announced today by the New England Regional Office of the War Production Board of Ray M. Hudson as special assistant to W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director. Mr. Hudson has been Industrial Executive Secretary of the Industrial Development Committee of the New England Council, and has been on the staff of the Council for 12 years.

Prior to that he was Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington, where he was responsible for promoting simplification and standardization as aids to cost reduction, and became well known for his activities in the elimination of waste from industry.

His duties on the WPB will be to co-ordinate its activities with those of Federal, State, and local agencies and with business and industrial concerns. He will also be concerned with industrial relations problems, although he will be serving the WPB only on a part-time basis.

Mercury Jumps To 88 Degrees In Boston Glasses

With the temperature moving rapidly upward today, the weatherman warned that summer is not yet over.

Officially, it was 88 degrees in Boston at 1:30 p. m. today, a jump of three degrees in the half hour after noon. There was some conciliation in the humidity report which was at a normal of 43 per cent at noon and had dropped to 42 at 12:30.

The record Sept. 2 was reached in 1929 when the temperature was 94 degrees, the weatherman said.

Temperatures in the high eighties are not uncommon in late September or even early October, the weatherman said, recalling that one of the hottest days in Boston on record was Sept. 7, 1881, when the temperature hit 102.

103 Recruits Join U. S. Coast Guard

A group of 103 recruits, the largest number yet inducted into the Coast Guard in Boston at any one time, was sworn in today on the steps of the Custom House by Lieut. Joseph A. Mutrie. In the group was Kertland Robblee of Stowe, Mass., fifth and last brother in that family to enter the armed services. He enlisted as a fireman first class.

Two of Mr. Robblee's brothers, Elton and John, are technical sergeants in the Army and are now in Australia. A third brother is in the Army assigned to Camp Grant, Ill., while Kenneth, the fourth brother, is enrolled in the Coast Guard as a fireman second class.

Six Retirements In Postal Service

Four special clerks, a carrier and a laborer retired from the United States Postal Service on annuity, it was announced by Acting Postmaster, John W. Gleavy, at Boston. The clerks are: James J. Condon of Roslindale; John Loschi and Edward A. O'Brien of East Boston, and Francis J. Lyons of Everett. Carrier Seth D. Stockton of Somerville and John F. Russell of Watertown completed the sextet.

Machinist Held in Killing

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—Roger W. Mason, machinist, was held for the Essex County Grand Jury without bail today after he told Salem District Court Judge George B. Sears he was "very sorry" and attempted to plead guilty to a charge of murdering his stepdaughter, Ruth Stone.

Big Drop in Spending Shown By Bay State Municipalities

Spending by the 351 municipalities of Massachusetts was reduced $4,177,926 in 1942 as compared with the previous year, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, announced here today.

The cut in municipal expense was produced principally by lessened demand for public welfare appropriations and highway expenditures.

Real estate taxes however were raised by $2,977,753. In realty values an addition of $95,812,246 was registered.

Mr. Long said that this year the cities and towns had cut their determining tax rates. The total estimated receipts used in computing tax rates in 1942 were $103,931,037 compared with $108,456,537 in 1941.

Appropriation requirements this year totaled $294,265,127 against $298,443,053 last year.

Noting that the municipalities had shown foresight in keeping as much free cash as possible as a backlog, Mr. Long added that only $17,844,206 of free cash was used this year in computing tax rates as compared with $21,129,189 in 1941.

Publicity for U. S. Shipping Is Sought by Propeller Club

Maintenance of public relations and publicity advertising of American steamship lines to keep them before the shippers and the public and to protect their identities during the war period, is the aim of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States.

This was disclosed yesterday in a resolution adopted by Roscoe H. Prior, President of the club, and the Board of Governors, and forwarded to Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Arminstrator. It urges the War Shipping Administration to allow and provide for reasonable publicity and advertising expense in the General Agency and other agreements under which the steamship companies operate vessels for the War Shipping Administration.

The resolution points out that companies and operators of American flag ships have about passed or are rapidly passing out of the public view as part of the American shipping and commercial picture.

"The use of their ships has been willingly given to the Government for the war effort; their personnel has been depleted; their advertising, publicity and public relations have been curtailed," the resolution declared. "The American public is being left with but little information as to the activities of the American flag operating companies. The American people should be constantly informed of the vital need of a strong American Merchant Marine and efficient American company operators—building for postwar years."

The resolution recommends that "in the allocation of ships for operation by American steamship companies the War Shipping Administration allow and provide for reasonable expenditures for both publicity and advertising in all General Agency and other such agreements with the objectives of, first, to support the War Shipping Administration and Government efforts to foster and safeguard the future of the American Merchant Marine, and American port commerce; and secondly, to maintain for and by the established American flag shipping services, their names, their business contacts, and their public relations, and their prestige with the shipping and traveling public."

Candidates Held Not Entitled 'To All the Gasoline They Want'

Political candidates are not entitled "to all the gasoline they want," declared Henry Parkman, Jr., state OPA director last night, in an appeal to office seekers to limit their use of gasoline for campaigning to the minimum.

"Although the regulations permit the issuance of a special ration for campaign purposes," said Mr. Parkman, "I appeal to the patriotic spirit and fair play on the part of all candidates for public office to limit their applications for gasoline to an absolute minimum. In city districts candidates can get around on their 'A' books or on the 'A' books of their friends. And street cars and elevated or subway trains are always available in the larger cities. In rural districts it will be necessary for candidates to plan their rallies and other meetings so as to eliminate any unnecessary traveling."

The OPA director pointed to the case of salesmen who, he said, "have to use their ingenuity and carry on their business by mail, by telephone or by using the buses and the railroads, and it would certainly seem that political candidates could do the same this year as part of their contribution to the war effort."

Mr. Parkman said he was certain he would receive wholehearted co-operation, and added that the OPA is "interested in free elections and in seeing to it that the issues are adequately presented to the people and that the people have a chance to size up and choose between candidates."

The decision as to just how much gasoline a politician really requires is still to be left to the local rationing board, subject, of course, to appeals to higher authorities.

Conference on Distribution Comes to Boston in October

Despite the war, the fourteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 5 and 6, will draw outstanding business and industrial leaders to Boston from all sections of the United States.

Present indications point to the largest enrollment in the history of the annual session, according to Daniel Bloomfield, Director of the Conference which is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Widely recognized as a national forum for distribution problems, the discussion this year is expected to take on greater importance than at any previous session because of the war.

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation; Harold Butler, British Minister to the United States, and Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, are to headline the list of speakers at the opening luncheon session Oct. 5. The vital part which transportation is playing in the war problem and its importance to New England in carrying fuel for winter needs, make the address of Mr. Eastman most timely, pointed out Mr. Bloomfield.

Mr. Butler is making his first appearance in Boston and is to discuss "War and Industry in Britain." Mr. Taylor is to paint a verbal picture of the Department of Commerce under war conditions.

George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board and head of Chandler & Co., will open the Conference, while other Boston merchants will play prominent parts in the two-day program.

Hartford Police Criticized

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—The Hartford Police Board and Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy have before them a report describing the City's Police Department as using "antiquated methods" and charging it was "characterized by a lack of pride in service and esprit de corps."

The report, filed Monday by Prof. O. W. Wilson of the University of California and of the staff of Public Administration Service, said Hartford had a high crime rate compared with other New England and New York State cities but paid more per capita for police service than any New England city except Boston.

"The Hartford department may be characterized as easy to get into and hard to get out of," said Professor Wilson. "No qualifications beyond knowing the right people are necessary for appointment; barring an unusually grave offense, members of the department have lifelong tenure without regard to the quality of service provided."

Only one superior officer in the department reported graduating from high school, Professor Wilson said, and only one other reported more than nine years in public school. Less than 45 per cent of the entire personnel including supernumeraries, the report added, went beyond the eighth grade in school.

The report said the department had achieved relative success in traffic control, but had paid for it with a high crime rate.

Compared with 18 other cities of more than 100,000 population in New York State and New England, Hartford, over a five-year period, had a higher murder rate than any except New York City, Buffalo, N. Y., and Fall River, Mass.

The automobile theft rate was greater than any except in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., the burglary rate was greater than anywhere except Fall River and Hartford topped all cities in larceny and aggravated assault. The report noted, however, that there was a failure here to distinguish between aggravated and simple assault.

F. B. I. Inquiry Brands Dies Charges as False

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — The United States Department of Justice today laid upon the desks of Senators and Representatives an exhaustive report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation utterly rejecting the charge of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, that the Government is "infiltrated" with Communists, Bundists, and Fascists.

In what is perhaps the most sweeping criticism ever issued on the practices and methods of a Congressional committee by a Federal agency, the Justice Department charges that the Dies Committee has undertaken "inquisitional action alien to our traditions" and that "sweeping charges of disloyalty in the Federal service have not been substantiated."

In a letter to the Congress, Attorney General Francis Biddle said that of a total of 1,121 names of Federal employees submitted by Representative Dies as allegedly affiliated with subversive organizations, evidence uncovered by the F. B. I. justified the dismissal of only two and of other action against only one.

It is pointed out unofficially that this gives the Texas representative an accuracy rating of less than three-tenths of one per cent.

Results Disproportionate

According to the Interdepartmental Committee on Investigations established in April, 1942, to aid in such probes, "Results achieved (in the investigation of the lists supplied by Representative Dies) have been utterly disproportionate to resources expended." At least $100,000 was appropriated by Congress for the investigation of allegedly un-Democratic personnel working for the Government.

Attorney General Biddle quotes the Interdepartmental Committee as saying that not only are the Dies charges without basis but that "the futility and harmful character of a broad personnel inquiry have been too amply demonstrated.

"It is inevitable that such sweeping investigations should take on an appearance of inquisitional action alien to our traditions," the Attorney General writes. "They create disturbance and unrest, hurt esprit de corps, and produce a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity. This impression is heightened by the occasional complaint which has obviously been inspired by the jealousy or malice of a fellow-employee who knows that his identity as an informant will remain undisclosed."

In addition to the 1,121 names submitted by Representative Dies, the F. B. I. had considered 3,479 other cases prior to Aug. 22, 1942, and that evidence justified the dismissal of only 34 of these, while 12 additional persons had been subjected to other disciplinary action.

"In view of the manner in which all investigations have been conducted, and having regard for the attention which the departments and agencies have given to investigate reports, these figures may fairly be said to demonstrate that the Government is not 'infiltrated' with communists, bundists, or fascists," the Attorney General informed Congress.

'Front' Membership No Test

Furthermore, the Attorney General wrote that "it is now clear that the objective test of membership in a 'front' organization (upon which Representative Dies bases most of his charges) is thoroughly unsatisfactory.

"Appraisal of an individual's political opinions and points of view is difficult enough at best. The objective test fails completely where 'subversive' character is so imperfectly indicated and where the purposes of the organization are so stated as to make membership in most circumstances consistent with loyalty. Activity in the organization, rather than membership, would come closer to reality; and even this can be but one of many facts to be cosidered in determining fitness for government employment."

Furthermore, it is important that the Dies list was drawn up with little regard for the jurisdiction of the Justice Department, since the Attorney General writes that it was necessary to eliminate hundreds of names because of duplication, because the persons were no longer employed by the Government, because they were civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments, and for other reasons which put them beyond the legal scope of the investigation.

Out of the 1,121 names submitted by Representative Dies, only 601 were found to be subject to F. B. I. investigation by Aug. 22, while by the same date the employing departments and agencies had reported looking into 501 cases. It was from these two sets of investigations that only two dismissals and one case of other disciplinary action followed.

Subs Can't Hear a Sailing Ship

Associated Press

Coast Guard Schooner on the Prowl

The Coast Guard has a fleet of silent sailing ships doing a major job in covering the sea lanes against the presence of submarines. Here, an old schooner goes about its duty with a Coast Guard plane overhead—just in case.

Bahr Receives 30-Year Term For Espionage

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2 (AP)—Herbert K. F. Bahr, convicted of conspiracy to serve Germany as a spy, received a 30-year prison sentence today.

The sentence was the maximum prison term possible under the espionage statutes, but the Court could have ordered his execution.

Judge William F. Smith, who imposed sentence in Federal District Court, expressed the belief Mr. Bahr was still protecting Nazi colleagues.

"From my experience," the Court told him, "I believe you have not turned over to the Government all the information you have. I believe you have other names and addresses."

At no time did Mr. Bahr look at Judge Smith. He kept his eyes on the table before him.

Assistant United States Attorney Thorn Lord who presented the Government's case against Mr. Bahr, asked the Court to impose the capital penalty on the defendant. A jury had convicted the former Buffalo (N. Y.) scholar and athlete last Monday.

"If this man were an American in Germany," Attorney Lord told the Court, "they would dispose of him summarily without trial. They would not wait until sunrise to shoot him."

Mr. Hardin said an appeal would be taken.

Welles Hopes for Observance Of Geneva Pact on Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said yesterday he still hoped that all belligerent governments would live up to the standards of the 1929 Geneva Convention in their treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in occupied territories.

Questioned at his press conference as to American treatment of Japanese diplomats and nationals prior to their exchange, Mr. Welles stressed that the United States Government had tried consistently to live up to the standards of the Geneva Convention.

It was clear to all, he added, that Japan had not lived up to those standards.

Mr. Welles referred to the fact that yesterday was the third anniversary of German's attack on Poland, and said he had planned to say something in that connection, but had found his thoughts more eloquently expressed in the last paragraph of an editorial in the Baltimore Sun. The paragraph to which he referred said:

"As the war moves now into its fourth year, one lesson has been learned that underlies all others. The armed might of the Axis, overrunning vast territories, has shown us at last that we face a final test, not just of our ability, but of our right, to live as free men. For the price of liberty is more than eternal vigilance. It is also the eternal acceptance of the responsibilities of freedom backed by a willingness to die in its defense. The task ahead is to meet the enemy in courage and sacrifice, to develop the hardness and toughness and offensive spirit required for victory, and, at the same time, to hold fast to faith in the enduring value of moral integrity and in the dignity of the individual human spirit."

'Army Haircuts Repaired' By Barber in State Guard

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2 (AP)—L. D. McClain, Topeka barber, encamped last week with the State Guard, in which he is a Sergeant. It gave him an idea.

Now he's passing out business cards reading:

"Servicemen's barber shop. Army haircuts repaired."

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Berl Chosen By Democrats In Delaware

By the Associated Press

E. Ennals Berl, Wilmington, Del., lawyer, mapped a campaign for a seat in the United States Senate today after defeating the incumbent, James H. Hughes, in a race for Delaware's Democratic nomination.

Mr. Berl was nominated by a vote of 108 to 101 at the Democratic State Convention yesterday. State Chairman Joseph Marvel, Jr., said the organization was dissatisfied with the Federal patronage received during Mr. Hughes' one-year term.

Representative Philip A. Traynor of Wilmington was renominated despite similar opposition from the State organization.

The ticket was completed to include Houston Wilson, Milford, for Attorney General; Peter S. Cellins, Dover, for State Treasurer; H. H. Conwell, Milton, for Insurance Commissioner; and Thomas W. Stayton, Milford, for Auditor.

Other election news:

Reno, Nev.: Representative James G. Scrugham held a lead of less than 1,000 votes for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator over the incumbent, Berkeley L. Bunker, on the basis of returns from two-thirds of the 299 precincts in yesterday's primary election.

Lieut. Gov. Maurice Sullivan ran ahead of two opponents for the Democratic nomination for Nevada's only seat in the House of Representatives.

Gov. E. P. Carville led Roland H. Wiley, Clark County District Attorney, by more than 3,400 votes in the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

In the contest for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Vail Pittman, Ely publisher, outstripped his five opponents, 3,747 to their combined 2,765 votes.

Nevada's Republican candidates were unopposed and became nominees automatically. They were: for Senator, Cecil W. Creel; for Representative, Ernest Brooks, Reno dairyman; for Governor, A. V. Tallman.

Salt Lake City, Utah: In Utah's primary election, Representative J. Will Robinson held a four-to-one lead for renomination. Returns indicated that the Republican opponent will be Reed E. Vetterli, former nationally known Federal Bureau of Investigation agent.

In the First Congressional District, Representative W. K. Granger was unopposed for the Democratic nomination and Mayor J. Bracken Lee of Price was running well ahead for the Republican bid.

Oil Rationing Seems Certain With Gas Book Cut Possible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Fuel oil rationing became a certainty and reduction of the four-gallon gasoline allotment a possibility on the East Coast today.

Announcement of details of the fuel oil rationing plan, permitting homes to be heated to an average temperature of about 68 degrees, is expected in a few days. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has indicated that fuel oil may also be rationed in some sections of the Middle West in order to make more railroad tank cars available for hauling oil to the East Coast.

At the same time a Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council raised the possibility of a reduction of the unit value of gasoline ration coupons below four gallons this winter.

Reporting that the average daily gasoline consumption in the East from July 22 to Aug. 22 was 511,000 barrels, compared with an expected daily supply of 435,000 barrels for the next seven months, the Committee advised Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator.

Must Cut Down on Gas

"It is obviously essential that restrictive measures on gasoline consumption be sufficiently effective to reduce consumption to correspond to indicated supplies, as otherwise there will not be available sufficient transportation to build stocks of residual fuel oils up to the levels required to meet winter demands.

"Should further check of the indicated consumption reveal that this is not being accomplished, the obvious alternative is the reduction of gasoline rationing coupons," the Committee said.

The fuel oil rationing plan, President Roosevelt indicated at a press conference yesterday, will make provision for supplemental rations for families that have elderly persons or young children needing heat above 68 degrees.

It has not yet been decided whether the rationing system should be accompanied by pressure on owners of oil-burners to convert to coal, or whether the heat allowed under the system should vary from north to south.

Latest reports from industry indicate that about 40,000 home owners in the East have heeded Government advice to convert oil-burning furnaces to coal. This total represents about 3 per cent of the domestic oil burners in the East Coast shortage area. Surveys have shown that about 18 per cent of oil-burning homes have the grates on hand to convert easily.

Householders have been warned by WPB and local heating concerns to make conversions promptly to avoid serious delays and difficulties that may come if changes are put off until November or December.

Census Bureau records show that nearly two-thirds of the American homes heated by oil-burning equipment are within the oil-rationing area along the Eastern Seaboard, the American Petroleum Institute has disclosed.

Savings from home conversions thus far will amount to about 200,000 barrels a year. Industrial conversion has reached a total of about 23,000,000 barrels according to the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office.

Fuel Oil rationing became a certainty after Donald M. Nelson received a report from a special WPB Committee recommending it as a result of study of reports prepared by the oil industry, OPA and the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office. Mr. Nelson's Committee was composed of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes.

Warm Salvation Army Interest by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Gen. George L. Carpenter, international leader of the Salvation Army, with headquarters in London, saw President Roosevelt yesterday and said the Chief Executive exhibited a "very warm interest" in the work of the organization and an appreciation of spiritual values.

Another White House caller was Leo J. Kenna, who is retiring as American Minister to the Union of South Africa.

Panama Forms National Militia And Strengthens Coast Defense

Wide World-Associated Press

PANAMA, Panama — The Republic of Panama, without an army since 1904 when its patriot's army of independence disbanded, is building up a national militia for the republic's defense.

Antiaircraft units are being formed to combat possible air raiders, a coastal vigilance corps has been organized, and aircraft warning networks are being set up throughout the republic.

Businessmen are at drill, under West Point graduates, to serve as an officers' cadre for future home guard (infantry) detachments.

High school students, 2,000 of them in the Capital City alone, are marching daily under the instruction of United States military missions. The Government has augmented the United States Army's defense of the vital Panama Canal and the Canal Zone, with a Panamanian national militia that can aid in defense of purely Panamanian objectives.

Ordinarily these defense tasks would fall to the National Police, a body of some 3,000 trained infantrymen and cavalrymen, which long has doubled in both army and police duties. Wartime police tasks, however, are manifold these days and so Panama has turned to recruitment of a volunteer national militia in a move to bolster defenses.

Staff Subject to Call

Under presidential decree, Government employees are subject to call at any time for defense duties, and many of these, particularly employees of the Department of Education, are enlisted in militia ranks.

"Since the national emergency, Panama has looked about with the aim of strengthening its civilian defenses and auxiliary services," Minister of Education Victor F. Goytia explains.

"Organization of much of this defense set-up has been placed under the Ministry of Education. The school system will be not only the cultural pillar of our way of life, but, will, as well, serve as the means by which our youth may be trained in military methods to protect itself now and in the future.

"Every Panamanian on graduating from high school will have, on the one hand, his high school degree, and on the other, his certificate showing he has completed six years of military training—three in primary school and three in secondary school."

Primary school training consists of a program similar to that of Boy Scouts in the United States. Secondary training follows closely the United States high school R. O. T. C. pattern.

Women in First-Aid Posts

The coastal vigilance service is manned principally by teachers and students of all the public schools of Panamanian towns and hamlets along the Atlantic and Pacific, and is still, in large part, in process of organization.

Women play their part in the program in forming first-aid groups. Some 2,500 women and girls—headed by schoolteachers—already have completed a two months' training course.

In addition, Panama is organizing a horse guard of volunteers—business and professional men, and youths — with instruction now under way which is designed to establish a nucleus of trained officer personnel.

It is a large-scale program that Panama has planned. As yet it is in its early stages, involves only small numbers of citizens. But it has potentialities and the Panamanian volunteers participating show an enthusiasm that seems likely to result in establishment of a reliable defense corps.

'Modern' Egypt Puts Ban On Professional Weepers

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Egypt's professional "weepers," who hire out when an occasion calls for weeping, must turn their talents elsewhere.

The Minister of Social Affairs decided today to ban the practice as "derogatory to Egypt's reputation as a modern country."

Students From Many Countries Seek Solution to World Problems

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—As the world moves into its fourth year of war, student-delegates from many nations convened here today to try to find answers to this planet's problems.

More than 300 delegates, representing 53 nations and the anti-fascist movements of Germany and Italy, were registering for the International Student Assembly, sponsored by the International Students Service.

The preface to the four-day program set forth that "this is a peoples' war. The realization of what we are fighting for is essential to victory."

In the interchange of experiences, perhaps the most realistic example of academic contribution to allied victory from a student's side is that made by Liudmila Pavlichenko, who closed her history books at Kiev University and volunteered as an army sniper. Her record is given as—309 Germans.

She is here with two fellow Soviet delegates, including Vladimir Pchelintsev, a third-year mining student, who is credited by Soviet authorities with destroying 152 Hitlerites.

The Assembly headquarters disclosed that the Soviet trio travelled by bomber to Iran, then by clipper across Africa and the Atlantic to Brazil and up to Florida. From there they came by train.

The British delegation of four students, including Wing Com. Scott Malden, 22, who piloted a Spitfire at Dieppe, also came over by air. Three Dutch delegates, among them Charles O. Van Der Plas, Governor of the Province of East Java, arrived by devious ways from the Pacific Area.

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson will act as Chairman at the opening session. Later in the week the Assembly will be addressed by radio by President Roosevelt.

Wisconsin Man Gets New OPA Transport Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Robert A. Nixon, a member of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, today was appointed Director of the Office of Price Administration's newly formed transportation and public utilities division.

The new division, the OPA said, will be responsible for all necessary action relating to transportation and public utility matters.

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'Holiday Inn' in Prospect for Screen—Garden to Get Hamid-Morton Circus

Astaire and Crosby Head Cast of Impending Film

"Holiday Inn," new Paramount musical with some 13 songs by Irving Berlin, is announced to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan. Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire head a cast which includes Marjorie Reynolds, Virginia Dale, and Walter Abel. The musical numbers are grouped around the national holidays, and there is a thread of romance to tie the film together. The songs include two familiar numbers— "Easter Parade" and "Lazy"—and 13 new ones, among which are "Be Careful, It's My Heart," "White Christmas," "Happy Holiday," "I'll Capture Your Heart Singing," "You're Easy to Dance With," "Let's Start the New Year Right," "Abraham," "I Can't Tell a Lie," "Song of Freedom," "Plenty to Be Thankful For," and "Let's Say It With Firecrackers."

The companion feature, "Dr. Broadway," is about a doctor who finds himself unjustly accused of murder. MacDonald Cary and Jean Phillips, have the top roles. Among the other players are J. Carroll Naish, Richard Lane, and Edward Ciannelli.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

"The Pride of the Yankees," in which Gary Cooper plays the role of Lou Gehrig and Teresa Wright is to be seen as Mrs. Gehrig, is being held for a fourth week at the Keith Memorial. "Flying With Music," with Marjorie Woodworth and George Givot, is the second feature, and pictures of the RAF are included in the program.

"Tales of Manhattan," with a cast that includes Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, and Ginger Rogers, is to follow "Pride of the Yankees" at the theater but no date has been set for its arrival.

At the Fine Arts, "The Story of the Vatican" begins a third week today. The second feature on the program is "A Man to Remember."

★ ★ ★

Gable and Miss Turner

Clark Gable and Lana Turner play the principal roles in "Somewhere I'll Find You," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Wesley Ruggles directed, and the film was produced by Pandro S. Berman. The story is about two brothers, reporters, both interested in a girl colleague, whom one of the brothers tries to prove unworthy of the other. Robert Sterling, Patricia Dane, Reginald Owen, Lee Patrick, and Charles Dingle are in the cast.

Included in the program will be "Mr. Blabbermouth," a two-reel film with narration by John Nesbitt; and "Personalities" and MGM specialty.

★ ★ ★

'Army Show Due Nov. 16

"This Is the Army," Irving Berlin's soldier show, which is now one of the hits of New York, may be expected in Boston for a fortnight starting on Monday, Nov. 16. The tour starts in Washington, and will be interrupted about the middle of January, when the company goes to Hollywood for the show to be filmed.

'At RKO Boston

Johnny Long and his orchestra, Una Merkel, and Wally Brown are to head the stage show at the RKO Boston starting Friday. The feature film will be "The Magnificent Dope," starring Henry Fonda.

★ ★ ★

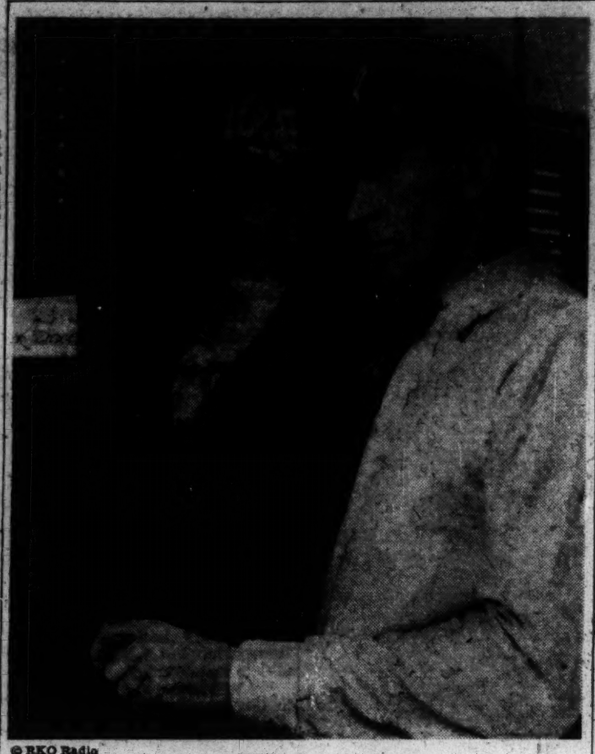
'At South Station

Short features on the program at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include "March on America," which bears the subtitle of "A Cavalcade of Heroism"; "Training Parachuters," at Fort Benning, Ga.; "Inside Fighting Russia"; "Harvard Trains for the Harvard-Yale Boat Race"; "Steel for Victory"; "Carnival in Brazil"; "Painting Pictures with Lighted Matches"; "Popeye" and another cartoon; Andy Clyde comedy; and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

'At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Eagle Squadron," with Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, and John Loder, and "You're Telling Me," with Hugh Herbert.



© RKO Radio

Gary Cooper as Lou Gehrig
In "Pride of the Yankees," continuing at Keith Memorial.

Herbert Songs Scheduled For Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Victor Herbert's operetta, "The Red Mill," will be sung on "Great Moments in Music," by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, with George Sebastian conducting the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

The problems of labor pirating and the consequent interruptions of war production will be discussed on "Green Valley, U. S. A.," a weekly dramatic serial, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"This Is the Hour," a musical series with military flavor, featuring Dave Rose's Orchestra, with songs by Betty Rhodes, begins tonight. Each week service bands and musical groups from military centers all over the country will participate, and there will be dramatizations of the current news, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Edward R. Murrow, from London, Eric Sevareid and William L. Shirer, from New York, will talk about "Three Years of War," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday

The President will address the International Student Assembly Service in Washington over CBS-WEEI, BLUE-WHDH, NBC-WBZ, MBS-WNAC, and WMEX, 12:30 p. m.

The Archbishop of Canterbury speaks from London on the British Isles' Day of Prayer, MBS-WNAC, 5:45 p. m.

Collier Takings Partially Offset

Several colliers owned and operated by Boston shipping companies and used in the transportation of coal to New England, have been taken over by the War Shipping Administration for transportation of vital bulk materials other than coal it was learned in shipping circles today.

The threat to the coal supply, already short of known needs, is partially offset by the assignment to New England of several other carriers by the WSA, it is learned. This group includes several vessels of smaller tonnage, which have been taken from the Great Lakes, for the season when the lakes are closed by ice.

H. A. Atwell Studio

Here Are the Funny Men

Come and bring the kiddies. Here they are—the most popular men in the world, the circus clowns. This group is with the Hamid-Morton three-ring circus, opening a seven-day engagement at the Boston Garden Sept. 28 under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Boston Lists $5,482,790 In Sale of Bonds

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 1—Boston took the spotlight today at the $33,000,000 "Commando Breakfast" held in New York City to launch the September billion-dollar war bond and stamp drive being spearheaded by the motion picture industry.

At the breakfast, held in the East Side apartment of Stanton, Griffis, with industry leaders acting as "Commandos" to sell war bonds, Samuel Pinanski, commando for Boston, reported $5,482,790 in advance bond sales.

From all parts of the country, via wires and "phone calls," other commandos reported a total of $49,686,250 in bond sales by 8 a. m., of the first day of the drive. The drive's quota is $33,000,000 a day for September.

Other sales anticipated through theaters and through all other treasury agencies will bring the first day's total above the $100,000,000 mark, or three times the initial day's basic quota.

Commando I. L. Hoffman, representing the New Haven area, reported $750,000 in sales.

U. S. Conductors Hit by American Composers' Head

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2 (AP)—American music critics and conductors who "bow and scrape" to European musicians were criticized last night by John Gregg Paine, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

He said the episode of three of America's greatest conductors, Koussevitsky, Toscanini and Stokowski, "fighting to conduct the American première of Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony" was an example.

"Had Roy Harris, an American composer, written the symphony and taken it to Toscanini, Stokowski or Koussevitsky, they wouldn't have performed it," Mr. Paine told a convention session of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

"The whole middle passage of Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony was lifted almost bodily from Strauss, but none of the critics mentioned it," Mr. Paine added.

Somerville School Bins Full of Coal

Somerville has sufficient coal crammed into every available storage space to keep school buildings warm until the first of the year, Albert I. Parker, Building Commissioner, said today. His problem, he explained, was that every possible storage area was used and he thought he would be forced to erect outdoor bins, some on historic Central Hill, outside the Central High School and City Hall.

The central heating system at the High School supplies heat to the school building, school administration offices, High School gymnasium, and near-by City Hall. During zero weather, this system has consumed as much as 300 tons of coal in a week and a half, he said. One of the city's schools, the Southern Junior High School, is heated by fuel oil.

Shriners to Sponsor Show Opening Sept. 28 in Boston

With many new features promised, the Hamid-Morton three-ring circus which appeared in Boston for the first time last year will open an engagement at Boston Garden Monday, Sept. 28, continuing through Oct. 4th, with matinees daily except Monday, it was announced last night by Judge Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., potentate of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, which is again sponsoring the circus.

Popular prices will prevail at both evening and matinee performances and virtually every member of Aleppo Temple has pledged himself to take at least ten orphaned or underprivileged children to the circus. As was the case last year, profits from the circus will be used for the benefit of these children as well as other Shrine activities.

Among the novelties to be presented this year and a distinct innovation in the circus world is a vocalist in the person of Lois Lynn, one of the leading singers of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. From Brazil, the latest free country to join the United Nations in the fight for freedom, comes Miachua, billed as an "outstanding tight-wire sensation."

Another feature will be the Peaches Hollywood Sky Ballet, consisting of six young women performing on a trapeze more than 70 feet in the air, all at the same time. Joe Basile and his Madison Square Garden, New York, band will furnish the music.

This year's circus will open with a novel spectacle, hundreds of performers carrying the flags of the 33 United Nations in addition to being attired in the native costumes of these countries.

The circus has been staged and is under the direction of Col. Bob Morton.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"You Can't Take It With You," by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Starring Fred Stone and his daughter, Paula. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree." 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Musical Story," Zoya Pyodorova. 2, 5, 8:05. "Broadway," George Raft. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:05, 5:05, 9:55. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:36, 9:48. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Fifth Avenue Girl," Ginger Rogers. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Metropolitan—"Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Fleet," "Robert Benchley, Keeping in Shape." "Unusual Occupations." "Conrad the Sailor." "Cruise Sports." "Kaltenborn-Johannes Steel." "Tex McCray." "Wacky Worm." "Porky's Snooze Reel." Continuous 9 a. m.-11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Paramount—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:45. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:50, 8:36.

RKO-Boston—"Bad Men of Texas," Robert Black, Jackie Cooper. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Scollay—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Men of the Fleet." "A Hitler Blitzkrieg." "The Quiz Kids Return." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:56, 5:24, 7:50, 10:18. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:00, 9:30.

Telepix—"March of Time's Men of the Fleet." "Quiz Kids." "New Bedford." "Carillon Bells." "Discoveries in X-Ray," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Things to Come, 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, W. Huston. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Uptown—"Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 11, 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe, Gloria Dickson. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2:04, 8. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peggy Moran. 3:10, 9:24.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:41, 6:41, 9:11. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 5, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

Harvard: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts, Roger Pryor. 2, 8.

University: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart. 2:35, 6:20, 9:25. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady in Jam," Irene Dunne. "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:30, 9:30. "Mokey," Dan Dailley, Donna Reed. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:14.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestom: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Fantasia," 3:19, 7, 9:40. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:10, 8:31.

Park: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland, Henry Fonda. 2:30, 8:15. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat OBrien, Brian Donlevy. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "Paper Bullets." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Henry and Dizzy," J. Lydon. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:20, 9:15.

Mystic: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:15 8:20. "Sing Your Worries Away" Bert Lahr, Patsy Kelly. 2, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:55, 7:40. "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:18, 9:03.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 7, 9:30. "Kid Glove Killer," 2:15, 8:35.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. 2:35, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 3:45, 8:30. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, June Havoc. 2, 8.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.

Broadway: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Jean Bennett. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. "Ghost Ghoul," Luise Veles, Leon Errol. 1, 5, 8.

Strand: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova, Tom Brown. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Brian Drew. 1, 5, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camego: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Ruby Mercer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Gulliver's Travels." 1:35, 7:15. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan, Doris Davenport. 3:35, 9:36.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown: "End Time Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Frisco Queen." 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," James Durant, Jackie Gleason. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Brooklyn Orchid, Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette Macdonald.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Man in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Harvard Here I Come," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:08, 8:08. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2:15, 6:30, 9:50.

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"You Can't Take It With You," by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Starring Fred Stone and his daughter, Paula. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree." 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Musical Story," Zoya Pyodorova. 2, 5, 8:05. "Broadway," George Raft. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:05, 5:05, 9:55. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:36, 9:48. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Fifth Avenue Girl," Ginger Rogers. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Metropolitan—"Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Fleet," "Robert Benchley, Keeping in Shape." "Unusual Occupations." "Conrad the Sailor." "Cruise Sports." "Kaltenborn-Johannes Steel." "Tex McCray." "Wacky Worm." "Porky's Snooze Reel." Continuous 9 a. m.-11 p. m.

Orpheum — "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Paramount — "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:45. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:50, 8:36.

RKO-Boston—"Bad Men of Texas," Robert Black, Jackie Cooper. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Scollay — "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Men of the Fleet." "A Hitler Blitzkrieg." "The Quiz Kids Return." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:56, 5:24, 7:50, 10:18. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:00, 9:30.

Telepix—"March of Time's Men of the Fleet." "Quiz Kids." "New Bedford." "Carillon Bells." "Discoveries in X-Ray," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Things to Come, 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, W. Huston. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Uptown—"Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 11, 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe, Gloria Dickson. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2:04, 8. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peggy Moran. 3:10, 9:24.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:41, 6:41, 9:11. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 5, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

Harvard: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts, Roger Pryor. 2, 8.

University: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart. 2:35, 6:20, 9:25. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady in Jam," Irene Dunne. "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:30, 9:30. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Donna Reed. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:14.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestom: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Fantasia," 3:19, 7, 9:40. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:10, 8:31.

Park: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland, Henry Fonda. 2:30, 8:15. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat OBrien, Brian Donlevy. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "Paper Bullets." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Henry and Dizzy," J. Lydon. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:20, 9:15.

Mystic: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:15 8:20. "Sing Your Worries Away" Bert Lahr, Patsy Kelly. 2, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:55, 7:40. "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:18, 9:03.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 7, 9:30. "Kid Glove Killer," 2:15, 8:35.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. 2:35, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 3:45, 8:30. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, June Havoc. 2, 8.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.

Broadway: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Jean Bennett. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. "Ghost Ghoul," Luise Veles, Leon Errol. 1, 5, 8.

Strand: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova, Tom Brown. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Brian Drew. 1, 5, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camego: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Ruby Mercer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Gulliver's Travels." 1:35, 7:15. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan, Doris Davenport. 3:35, 9:36.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown: "End Time Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Frisco Queen." 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," James Durant, Jackie Gleason. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Brooklyn Orchid, Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

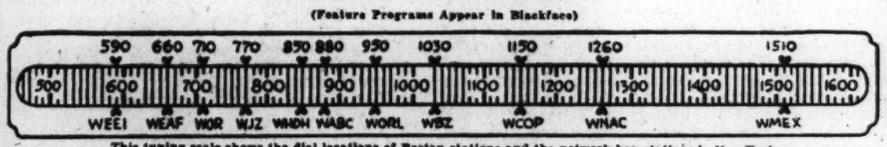
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette Macdonald.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Man in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Harvard Here I Come," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:08, 8:08. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2:15, 6:30, 9:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Today's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum; sk..	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Martin"; sketch.	First baseball game: Red	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 News; Hollywood ..	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Sox-Tigers	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 Columbia Concert	"Men of the Sea"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews ..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Orchestra	"M" Award	'Right to Happiness' ..	Second baseball game:	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	News Service; Music....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Matinee: popular

Western Massachusetts Scene of Lively Contest for Congressional Honors

Treadway and Buell in G. O. P. Battle

Continued from Page 1

to the highways and bridges he has helped to obtain; to the high tariffs he supported to protect local mills; to the jobs he has found, and the favors he has done, for the folks back home. They speak kindly of the fact that he remembers many of them on their birthdays and wedding anniversaries.

"There are so many people for whom Mr. Treadway has done favors," said Fred Retallick, President of the Pittsfield City Council, in his electrical shop, not far from City Hall, "that Mr. Treadway will be very hard to beat!"

From the manufacturer's point of view comes this:

"If we let down the bars and admit cheap goods from all over the world," said Denis Noonan, woolen manufacturer and chairman of the Pittsfield-Treadway Committee, "then our standard of living will have to be lowered to the level of the rest of the world."

Dr. Buell regards the welfare of his home community as hinging on the prosperity of the Country as a whole, with the national prosperity in turn largely dependent on world conditions.

As an editor on three magazines, Time, Life, and Fortune, he has traveled widely, studied national problems through contacts with businessmen, diplomats, and public officials. He has written and lectured extensively on current affairs. Previously, he made similar studies as research director and then president of the Foreign Policy Association.

Home in Berkshires

Because of his travels, his work in New York City, and his wide circle of friends, it has been argued that he is not a local man. As a matter of fact, he married Frances Dwight, member of an old Berkshire family, in 1928, and has made his home in the old Dwight homestead, "Goodwood," in Richmond, eight miles from here, ever since. It was in the study of this beautiful place that Mr. Willkie was introduced by Dr. Buell to Russell Davenport, of Fortune Magazine, who subsequently became Mr. Willkie's personal representative in his campaign for the Presidency. Dr. Buell himself was one of Mr. Willkie's advisers in the 1940 campaign.

Dr. Buell believes that with the advent of the airplane and radio, it is no longer possible for America to maintain her economic and political isolation. The old high tariff he terms a form of special privilege for favored industries, requiring adoption of other special privileges for farmers, labor unions, and others. These special privileges simply add to the cost of living for every one, and promote individual dependence on the Government, he said.

Unless the most intelligent leadership is provided in the next Congress, Dr. Buell declared, the country faces a long war, a victory that will again be thrown away at the peace table, and colossal postwar depression.

To prevent these calamities, he favors a strong Republican representation in Congress and advocates international adjustment of production, trade, and employment through consultation with other democratic nations in the interest of world-wide prosperity and peace.

He said he advocates use of the Federal Government's powers to tax and regulate business in a way to encourage free enterprise and individual initiative. He rapped Mr. Treadway for "going along" with the Democratic majority on the Ways and Means Committee on current tax proposals. As ranking Republican on the Committee, Mr. Treadway is the party's chief representative on revenue bills.

"Mr. Treadway had an opportunity to fight for a real anti-inflation policy in the House," he said. "He could have forced the Administration to face the issue, and thus provided real, constructive opposition. Instead, he agreed to the bill."

Interest Aroused

Reports at campaign headquarters of both candidates here indicate much interest has been aroused in the contest throughout the First Congressional District, largest in Massachusetts.

Mr. Treadway's campaign, of course, has been devoted to holding as much of his old following as possible. Dr. Buell has been making inroads in this, and hopes by election day to have enough votes to win the nomination.

But it is an uphill battle. Many of those who are supporting him have never taken part in politics before, while ranged against him are most of the G. O. P. leaders of the State and District. Dr. Buell is under no illusions about it. He knows that a victory on his part would be a political upset of considerable proportions.

All classes seem to be badly split over the issue. Prominent bankers, union leaders, industrialists, newspaper editors, and clubwomen are ranged on each side. Supporting Mr. Treadway, for example, is Theodore Pomeroy, of Dalton, paper manufacturer. Supporting Dr. Buell is John Hazen, of Holyoke, another paper manufacturer.

The State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has endorsed Dr. Buell, while the National Grange has given support to Congressman Treadway through its national Monthly published at Springfield.

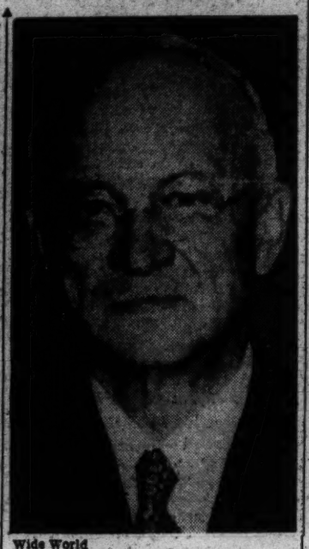
Among editors who have come out for Dr. Buell are those of the Berkshire Evening Eagle, published here, and the Springfield Republican, which although published outside the District has considerable circulation in the area. The North Adams Transcript, on the other hand, is supporting Mr. Treadway.

On Dr. Buell, the challenger, has fallen the burden of the campaign. With only an "A" card for gasoline, he and his wife have ridden to political meetings by bus and train in order to get themselves known. Without funds for radio, he has arranged political "house parties" in near-by towns, sent letters to others.

He has eschewed the tactics by which Robert Hale, Portland, Maine, lawyer, unseated the isolationist Congressman James Oliver at the Republican Primary in Maine on June 15. In that fight, Mr. Hale devoted his entire effort to attacking Mr. Oliver's prewar voting record. In contrast, Dr. Buell is treating isolationism as merely one phase of a broader picture of the conservative Republicanism he is assailing.

Dr. Buell is avoiding one of the features of the fight against still another isolationist, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), of New York, which may have contributed to Mr. Fish's success at the recent primary there. This was the enlistment of many outside interests in behalf of Mr. Fish's opponents. Dr. Buell has rejected all offers of outside aid and is waging his battle solely within the District.

This is the third of a series of articles on the Massachusetts primary candidates and issues.



Wide World

Allen T. Treadway

Incumbent Congressman during last 29 years, seeking renomination.

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Raymond L. Buell

Magazine editor, former President of Foreign Policy Association.

N. H. Behind In Sharing Of War Contracts

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2—Figures released by the War Production Board indicate that New Hampshire has received only a third as much per capita in war contracts as the average for the country. According to the figures, New Hampshire received $109,947,000 in major war supply and plant contracts from the beginning of the defense program until the end of June, 1942. The national figure totalled more than $80,000,000,000.

Gas Rations

The OPA is apparently satisfied with the reports on 48 out of the 50 politicians whose gas supplies were being studied. At the time that it was brought out that Neil Tolman, campaign chief for Senator Styles Bridges, and Democratic State Chairman Robert Early, both of Nashua, had "C" and "S" ration books, respectively, the State OPA office said that there were among about 50 cases of political gas being investigated. The supplemental gas books for these two men were withdrawn. The OPA investigated the other cases and found that they were bona fide candidates for elective office and thereby entitled to extra gasoline under rationing regulations.

Gas Saving Plan

The New Hampshire Bankers Association, and several other organizations have found it necessary to call off meetings and conventions because of transportation difficulties. But the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association appears to have found at least one answer to the problem. Faced with the problem of electing officers but saving gasoline and tires at the same time, the members of the association resorted to the use of the mails for balloting. Through the mail vote the members of the association unanimously re-elected E. W. Campbell of Gonic as president for the year 1942 to 1943.

Women Voters

"Right now is the time to think and talk and write about the kind of men we want in the coming Congress," according to Mrs. Dorothea W. Flint, publicity chairman for the New Hampshire League of Women Voters. The importance of preparing for the primaries is emphasized in a broadside written for the League by Mrs. Franklin Hollis and its committee on wartime service.

"Future Congressmen," the broadside states, "should be intelligent, honest, wise and courageous. On the money front, the production front, and the international front, they must make the decisions that will win the war and make the peace. They must be willing to take a part in the postwar negotiations.

"For this responsibility no one is too good but many are not good enough," the broadside points out.

Civilian Relief

The New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare has been asked to proceed with its plans to administer locally the new Federal Civilian War Assistance program designed to provide temporary assistance to civilians in need as the result of enemy action. State Welfare Commissioner Elmer V. Andrews says that "it will be our job to arrange for using the facilities and services of related state and local public and private agencies. We must have adequate staff available and facilities ready in case emergencies should arise and at the same time avoid the creation of any unnecessary governmental structure. We aim to have local units ready to function in an emergency on their own initiative if the enemy attacks." Funds expended for care of these civilians are reimbursable by the Federal Government. The State of New Hampshire has established a revolving fund for the operations of the system.

Ends Restrictions

About $4,000,000 worth of Manchester property for which the city paid $80,000 is now going to be free of restrictions. It seems that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company made land and buildings available for various municipal purposes. In many cases the deals involved only a dollar. But in making this large amount of property available to the City at such a small figure, the Amoskeag placed restrictions in its deeds. For instance, Amoskeag deeded 10 parks and commons valued at $1,303,000 to the City at $1 each, but provided that they could be used for no other purposes. Now Amoskeag Industries, which is liquidating the Amoskeag properties, wants to have the City take over and maintain the highway system within the millyard. And Amoskeag Industries is ending the restrictions on the properties that the City acquired from the defunct manufacturing company.

Amoskeag Industries has disposed of 75 to 80 per cent of its holdings of mill properties. Today, 97 concerns, employing 8,500 persons, are now occupying the buildings there once used by the single textile firm. And the firms housed in the yard pay a real estate tax of $224,000 on a valuation of $6,187,000.

Boston School Children Exhibit Their Art

Animal designs by eighth-grade children in Boston schools among children's paintings and drawings now on exhibition at Institute of Modern Art.

Talent of Children Shown At Institute

Kree brush work by school children of Greater Boston is on exhibition in all the galleries of the Institute of Modern Art, at 210 Beacon Street. About 70 children, from kindergarten through senior high school, have contributed.

While the younger boys and girls have favored the fanciful pictorial style which permits a child to stand high above the roof of a three-story house, and a flower to reach the topmost branch of a tree, the more advanced grades have shown considerable mastery of drawing and the use of color.

Organic design, one of the specialties of the modern teaching, wood block illustration and portraiture in quick sketches represent the work of the high school students. Not just gifted children, but all the boys and girls in the public school drawing classes have had an opportunity to enter the exhibition, which was arranged by Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Director of Art in the Boston Schools, and Miss Mildred Cook of the School Department.

The work, Miss Cleaves points out, shows a difference in methods from those used even ten years ago. The children are taught that people are more important than anything else in the world. They are encouraged to study people and their actions. They have two weeks in which to study a subject, and the final drawing is usually made from memory.

The decorative designs in many instances, particularly those of plant and animal life, show the influence of Disney. The radio and the war too have left their mark. The result of modern teaching methods is that with practically no exception the children of all grades love drawing and painting lessons and are keenly disappointed if they have to miss any of them.

The exhibition will probably continue until the middle of October.

Quincy Seeking City Servants' Draft Status

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said today he had asked the three local draft boards for a ruling on the status of the City's fire and police officers because nearly 40 per cent of the members of each department would probably enlist or be drafted within the next three months.

The Mayor said that 15 men in the fire and police departments had seen him within a week about enlisting in the armed services because they preferred to enlist rather than be conscripted. Meanwhile, it was reported that hundreds of young Fore River workers were enlisting in the Navy since the national draft headquarters ruled that war work was not considered grounds for permanent deferment.

"Within three months the efficiency of both departments will be reduced by 40 per cent," the mayor said. "There is no list of reserve firemen, and only three on the eligible list. That means we'll be unable to replace these men in the near future."

'No Need' of Police Force In Cape Town of Truro

TRURO, Mass. (AP)—This Cape Cod town's police force—consisting of Patrolman David Francis—has joined the Coast Guard.

Selectman Burton S. Hart said a successor probably would not be chosen until next spring.

"There is no need for one," Mr. Hart declared.

Connecticut Derailment Delays New Haven Trains

WATERFORD, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Derailment of five cars of a 69-car freight train today blocked the main Boston-New York line of the New Haven Railroad.

The Railroad announced that it expected to have the tracks cleared within a few hours. Eastbound trains, diverted around New London meanwhile, were expected to be from 45 minutes to one hour late in reaching Boston.

Westbound trains had passed the blocked stretch of track prior to the derailment at 1:50 a. m. (E. W. T.).

No injuries resulted from the accident, the Railroad reported. Cause of the derailment was not determined immediately.

Baron de Rothschild

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Sept. 2 (AP)—Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, member of the famous family of financiers, who passed on at his summer home here, was a native of Vienna. He came to this country from Austria two years ago and shortly afterwards established a summer residence here.

His widow, Clarice Montefiori de Rothschild, is a member of a prominent English family.

Baron Rothschild was a member of the Austrian branch of the banking family founded in the eighteenth century by Mayer Amschel, the Jewish money lender of Frankfort, Germany, who later established his sons in France, Germany, England and Austria.

Solomon, born in 1774, was sent to Austria. Alphonse was one of his five grandsons.

Burner Service 'Enforcing' Near

As soon as one or two minor points of interpretation are cleared up by Washington, the Services Division of the New England Regional Office of Prince Administration will be all "set" to enforce the price ceiling on oil-burner service contracts, said John Carruthers, head of that office today.

Service companies are permitted to charge the same price as prevailed with them on March 1, 1942.

Enforcement of the ceiling, said Mr. Carruthers, will be carried out on the basis of complaints from consumers. The law possesses plenty of teeth to make it effective, he added. Through the medium of the Federal courts, the servicing company can be deprived of its license to do business, or can experience heavy fines and its officials imprisonment. Besides this, consumers can sue a firm found guilty of violating the price ceiling, to the extent of three times the value of the contract, or for $50, whichever is less. Complaints to the OPA will, of course, be held in confidence, Mr. Carruthers declared.

He also pointed out that a shortening of the contract period would be considered one violation of the price ceiling.

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5 Hudson Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats
15 Sable-blended Northern Muskrat Coats
6 Natural Grey Siberian Squirrel Coats
24 Mink-blended Northern Muskrat Coats
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Belmont	Highlands	Reading
Bigelow	Hingham	Revere
Bluehills	Hull	Somerset
Braintree	Hyde Park	South Boston
Canton	Kirkland	Stadium
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U. S. to Give Brazil Hand In Getting on War Basis

Continued from Page 1

started. They declare that nothing should be done which would interfere in the least with the present aircraft program and while this is recognized as a tenable position, it appears to most observers in Washington that the military is showing more energy in finding ways not to help Mr. Kaiser than in finding ways of encouraging and supporting his project.

Mr. Nelson is behind the Kaiser project and if necessary is ready to use funds and powers granted to the smaller War Plants Corporaton to insure a real start on the program. This would involve a good deal of sub-contracting but would leave for Mr. Kaiser the large and complicated assembly job on the coast.

Draft — Congressional authority permitting selective service to draft youths 18 and 19 years of age will soon be forthcoming, according to the most reliable information on the Hill.

Legislation to this effect already has been prepared and its passage is anticipated. One bill has already been drafted by Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota who contends that induction of this age group should have been undertaken immediately after Pearl Harbor. At the same time Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio announced that he also is introducing comprehensive selective service amendments which would lower the draft age to 18.

Senator Taft said his bill not only would provide for calling up the two lowest age groups, but prescribe a sequence for the order in which all selective service registrants would be called.

Senator Taft, whose original proposals for drafting men by family categories, were largely embraced in Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's directive of yesterday, indicated he would propose one or two chcanges. Senator Taft said he thought married men under 30, with dependents, should be called before married men over that age, with dependents.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, stated that on the basis of a selective service survey of manpower requirements, married men with dependent wives and children should not be drafted for another year and one-half and "possibly not at all."

"In any event," he said, "married men with wives and children who have no other means of support and have no families to return to should permanently be deferred by draft boards. That is the intent of the Draft Law and if it is not clear it should be made clear."

Soldier Vote—Senate and House conferees are in agreement on the Senate version of the legislation to facilitate absentee voting by men and women in the armed forces in continental United States. Its enactment is in prospect for Sept. 9, when the membership of the House returns to full-time duty.

The conference agreement embraces the Senate amendment suspending the poll tax laws, which are still on the books of eight Southern States, for the duration of the war, at least as far as they apply to voting soldiers.

This step was hailed by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax "as a long step toward complete victory."

Elimination of the poll tax requirement as a war measure was sponsored by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois and apparently has the backing of the majority of both Houses of Congress and of both Democratic and Republican Parties.

"This measure," declared Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, "is a part of a long-range Communistic program to change our form of government and our way of life, and to take the control of our elections out of the hands of the white Americans in the various States and turn them over to certain irresponsible elements that are constantly trying to destroy private enterprise and to stir up trouble especially in the Southern States.'

Politics—The organized opposition to the soldier vote bill growing out of the poll tax issue is not holding together and the reason appears to be that the Northern Democrats have done a strong job of persuading their Southern colleagues that to reject this measure would endanger the seats of some 30 Democratic Members of Congress and might mean the Party's loss of control.

Anti-Inflation—President Roosevelt apparently has won the support of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations for his objectives of stabilized wages and farm prices as the only means of stabilizing the cost of living, but the C. I. O. is against any over-all federal agency to determine and administer the anti-inflation policies.

Disavowing any selfish ends for labor, the C. I. O. declared that "labor accepts, along with the other phases of the President's economic program, the goal of stabilizing of wages."

Germans Threaten Qattara Crossing

Continued from Page 1

indication that heavy fighting was continuing.

"A war bulletin, issued jointly by the headquarters and the RAF, said United States Army Air Force planes participated in extensive air operations over the entire area in which a United Nations battle line was braced against the expected shock of Marshal Rommel's tank forces.

Marshal Rommel had concentrated the German armor in the South and penetrated the low desert land between the El Ruweisat ridge in the north center and the 600-foot height of El Himeimat to the south near the Qattara depression.

The direction of battle still was not clear but it appeared that the German tactician hoped to outflank the British along El Ruweisat ridge, which roughly parallels the Mediterranean at right angle to the El Alamein line, or else drive through the eastern end of the depression itself.

The main battle is now engaged in this "valley," which is studded with British mines.

Battle Wages North and South

The opposing forces tend to face each other north and south rather than east and west, although Marshal Rommel's spearhead had made some progress directly to the east.

This eastward thrust has not yet reached alarming proportions.

Dust storms, made denser by tanks and vehicles churning on the loose desert sands, blew spasmodically over the battlefield and hampered United Nations air support, which nevertheless was strong from dawn to dusk.

The United States Air Force once more played an important part alongside British and South African squadrons.

By mid-day yesterday, seven separate bomber formations with large fighter escorts had scored important successes against the attacking enemy.

Only news of the action to come from the Axis were two brief communiqués from Berlin and Rome. Berlin said First Lieutenant Marseille of the Luftwaffe had shot down 16 planes in Egypt yesterday, bringing his total for the war to 120. The Italian Capital said that 51 United Nations planes were shot down in the last two days by Italian and German fighters in Egypt and that four other Allied planes crashed after hits by Italian anti-aircraft fire.

Stalingrad:

Nazi Tanks Hammer Outer Defenses

Russian dispatches said that on the seventh day of the battle for Stalingrad, Nazi Marshal Fedor von Bock was throwing waves of tanks against the city's outer fortifications while his air force continued almost ceaseless bombings of the Russian Army and the city.

The crucial sector was southwest of the city. Northwest between the Don bridgeheads and the Volga, the situation appeared in hand after a vigorous Russian counterattack had erased a German wedge, forcing the attackers back to their original positions.

The Germans said they had reached the lower Volga north of Stalingrad, referring possibly to the wedge which the Russians said had been erased. German and Rumanian troops were declared advancing along the Black Sea littoral southeast of Anapa despite tough resistance.

Further local successes in the Russians' counteroffensive in the rain-soaked Rzhev sector 130 miles from Moscow was claimed officially. The Soviet High Command said several more settlements were captured.

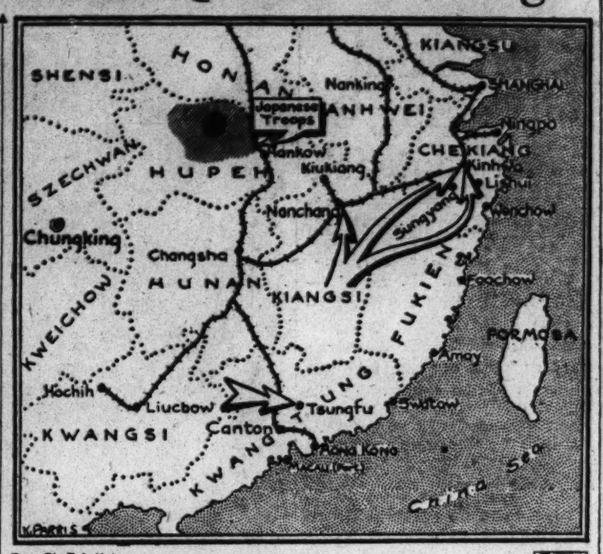
Deep in the Caucasus near the Grozny oil fields, the Russians claimed to be holding all their positions and occasionally counter-attacking in the Mozdok and Prokhladnaya areas.

Further clashes south of Voronezh were reported by Izvestia, which said the Germans were beaten off on an attempt to take a large settlement on the west bank of the Don.

Vichy Reports Nazis Close to Stalingrad

The Vichy Radio was heard in London broadcasting an unconfirmed dispatch that German advance guards were 12 miles from Stalingrad and advancing along a main road to the city foot by foot.

The German left wing knifed deep into the northwestern defenses of Stalingrad also yesterday, but the invaders abandoned 240 fatalities and retreated to their original positions under pressure of counter-attacking Russians, the Soviet Information Bureau said.



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Retreat in China

White arrows show main points of Chinese offensive action as Japanese continue to fall back in China. Reported new concentrations of Japanese troops are reported west of Hankow.

China Renews Pledge Of Fight to Victory

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Sept. 2

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, marking the third anniversary of the war in Europe, has cabled Prime Minister Churchill a renewed pledge that "China will not stop fighting nor shrink from any further sacrifices until the last of the aggressors has given up his arms."

"The tide of war is turning in our favor," the message added.

A company of Italians was declared wiped out by Russian Army patrols in the Ketskaya area of the Don bend.

Large German tank concentrations drove another wedge toward Stalingrad from the southwest yesterday and "our units are waging fierce battles with a group of enemy forces which has infiltrated into our positions," a gravely phrased Soviet communiqué announced at midnight.

"On another sector our troops, by order of the command, withdrew to new defensive positions," the communiqué said.

Again the extent of the German penetration was not announced. The Nazi High Command declared Aug. 31 that the pincer arm which was swung up from Kotelnikovski had cut to a point within 15 miles of the Volga River industrial center.

Russian Army men, Marines and factory hands posted on the steppes northwest of Stalingrad and Soviet task forces harrying the Axis flank within the Don bend were reported to have killed 600 Germans and knocked 15 tanks out of action in defensive engagements.

The Moscow Radio said the Russians had regained a Cossack village on the right bank of the Don and were "grinding down" the foe.

China:

Chinese Approach Enemy Air Base

Chungking dispatches said two columns of the Chinese Army which swept from Kiangsi Province into the coastal Province of Chekiang were approaching Kinhwa from the west and south. The city is the site of one of the last Japanese-held air bases in Chekiang.

The column in the west was reported to be only nine miles away, while the southern column, said to have reoccupied six towns in a 30-mile sweep above liberated Sungyang and Lishui, was 12 miles distant.

The High Command announced that Japanese reinforcements, dispatched to the front in an attempt to halt the Chinese, had been routed after an ambush as they moved up a branch railway line between Kinhwa and Lanchi.

The Japanese have held Kinhwa since last May 28.

A Chinese Army spokesman said the Chinese had also advanced closer to Nanchang, main Japanese base in Kiangsi in the western half of the twin drive. Kiangshancheh, on the east bank of the Kan River below Nanchang, fell to the Chinese Aug. 29, the spokesman said.

RAF Raid:

British Again Bomb Saarbruecken Area

The British Air Ministry described last night's RAF attack on the German coal and iron center of Saarbruecken as "an outstanding success."

Although it labeled the RAF armada a "strong force"—an indication in the past of hundreds of planes in the assault—the Ministry's communiqué said only three British bombers were missing.

"The weather was good," it said. "The targets were clearly seen and the attack was an outstanding success."

This was the second aerial blow on Saarbruecken in a week. With daylight, it was followed by formidable flights of Spitfires skimming over the English Channel to France.

Saarbruecken is on the French border below German-occupied Luxemburg and is the center of a highly important coal and iron district of Germany.

Coal mines stretch for miles around the city and important steel and iron mills are located in it. On the occasion of the last raid, Aug. 28, other RAF bombers attacked Nuernberg.

The German High Command admitted that while the RAF was active in the West, the Russian Air Force had struck again at East Prussia and Occupied Poland, starting several fires in Warsaw.

Regarding the British attack, the Nazi High Command would only say that private homes were destroyed in the Saarbruecken area and that there were numerous civilian casualties.

New Guinea:

Allied Ground Units 'Closely Engaged'

In a special communiqué, Allied headquarters in Australia said Japanese troops—frustrated at Milne Bay—had hit with increasing strength toward Port Moresby in the Kokoda sector of New Guinea and "our ground forces are closely engaged."

"Allied fighters, in close support, made two heavy strafing attacks on the enemy positions and lines of communication," the announcement said.

Australian bush fighters and Japanese vanguards had been sparring for weeks in the jungles about Kokoda, a small native settlement east of the Owen Stanley mountain range and 60 miles by air from the advanced United Nations' base at Port Moresby.

United Nations bombers have smashed the makeshift airport which the Japanese seized there.

Despite the quickening of the action, an Allied spokesman said there was no indication that the Japanese were preparing for a major push in the Kokoda sector.

Enemy Casualties Believed Heavy

He said Japanese casualties in the fighting at Milne Bay, where a landing at the southeastern tip of New Guinea was broken up last week, were believed to have been heavy.

The communiqué dismissed developments there in a sentence, saying "scattered jungle fighting of a guerrilla type continues."

R. B. Leonard, war correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, wrote that it had become increasingly evident that United States airmen had delivered a hard blow to Japanese Zero strength in New Guinea.

At least 30 of the enemy fighters were destroyed either in combat or by ground staffing last week, he said, and others probably were destroyed or damaged.

Another feature of communiqués and operational reports of the last few days, he said in his analysis, has been the absence of references to Zero opposition during United Nations bombing and strafing expeditions.

He cautioned, however, that no United Nations pilot would suggest that the Japanese lacked fighter strength.

Captain Seized:

Ship's Commander Taken by U-Boat

A new tactic in the submarine war in the Western Atlantic became apparent Sept. 1 when another merchant ship captain—at least the fifth by unofficial count—was disclosed a prisoner aboard the German submarine that sank his vessel.

The captain, Frederick Tate of West Hartlepool, England, commanded a medium-sized British merchant ship which was sunk early in August off the northern coast of South America. His ship was the 452d in the Associated Press count of United Nations and neutral ship sinkings in the Western Atlantic announced since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Survivors said the German submarine approached one of the lifeboats, the commander invited the skipper to step aboard "for a moment" and then told him, "You are going on a voyage to Germany."

U. S. Forces Show Initiative

Continued from Page 1

ground of experience in warfare, as the men of Lexington and Concord to whom a rifle and the practice of warfare were as familiar as the plow and the practice of husbandry, but with the exception of a few older officers and "noncoms" by men who had never heard a shot fired except on the target range.

One of the most difficult of all military problems is to select in peacetime commanding officers who will do well in real war. The Germans and the Japanese had a powerful advantage. They fought preliminary wars—the Japanese in China and the Germans in Spain. When the big war came they had field officers who had proved themselves in actual combat. We had no such opportunity. We had to find our higher officers through trial and error. Some failed. The Navy has been commendably ruthless in pulling out a man who has failed on a combat mission.

Succeeded in Their Tasks

They found several capable men at the outset. Admiral "Billy" Halsey has proved himself a real fighting man. His first war mission was the attack on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. He carried it out with skill, determination and success. Since then he has carried out other missions which have not yet been made public, but which were equally successful. Admiral "Jack" Fletcher is another who has proved himself in combat.

There was no way of knowing in advance that these men would succeed and others would fail when the test came. There were some who have failed. But there is no good purpose to be served by mentioning their names because the Navy took them out of combat positions at once. Had they been left in command after failure there would be something serious to worry about. They were not.

The Army has had only one real chance yet of proving the capacity of a commanding officer. That was in the Philippines. Nowhere else has there yet been a large enough land force engaged in a big enough operation to prove whether the commanding officer was able to the task or not. General MacArthur did well in the Philippines and now commands the combined American-Australian forces in the Southwest Pacific Area. Considering the number of Army officers weeded out after the Louisiana maneuvers and the general quickness to act vigorously whenever incompetence shows up, there is every reason to expect that commanding officers in the Army will disappear as quickly as in the Navy when they fail. There will inevitably be failures. They cannot be avoided. It took the Union over two years to find Grant, Sherman and Sheridan in the Civil War.

Initiative and Courage

To me the most surprising and encouraging results of the test of real war has been the showing made by junior officers, including the reservists. The initiative and courage they have shown in action has been extraordinary. There have been failures, but nothing like the percentage of failures there was every reason to expect.

The record of these men is already impressive. A reserve Ensign took a destroyer out of Pearl Harbor during the action and fought it superbly. Lieut. Commander John H. Morrill gathered 17 men together during the final agony of surrender at the mouth of Manila Bay, coolly and expertly arranged for his escape, and took them out through the Japanese patrol lines and to safety in Australia without losing a single man. You already know dozens of such stories, stories of young, untried officers who rose to magnificent heights of both courage and competence when the test came.

As for the men in the ranks. The basic fact is that their morale is better than civilian morale back at home and far better than the background of this war would justify. If you are looking for bad news you can find hundreds of men who try to dodge combat service, hundreds of men who complain about their officers and about the running of the war. But their morale as I have found it is broadly speaking in direct ratio to the competence of the officers commanding them. And this has been true of every army ever raised and is true of every army in the world today, whether enemy or allied.

Molded by Discipline

People who don't know warfare at first hand like to think of an army as being composed exclusively of men who want to be heroes. This is not true of our army, nor of any other army. It is composed of men who through discipline, through desire for the respect of their comrades, through a sense of duty, do their job and do it as well as they know how.

The Navy has of course made the best showing to date because the Navy is a professional service with relatively far less expansion than the Army. The Navy had the task of holding the front line until the new Army could be organized. It is still performing that function. And it is performing it better every day.

Live with this American Army and sail with this American Navy as I have and you will come away burning with many indignations. One is the stupidity which filled priceless cargo space to Australia with 70 tons of soft drinks in bottles in one shipment, when one ton of the concentrate from which it is made would have provided 240 tons of what one drinks. Another is the 16 carloads of beer in bottles in one consignment to Australia when, if men must be provided with beer, there is a large brewing industry in Australia — in fact, brewing is a major secondary industry in that country. Why ship tons of glass bottles across the Pacific?

But I am told that the shipment of glass bottles has been stopped. It is just characteristic of the way America muddles at the beginning of wars.

Reward for Resourcefulness

Another is the fact that an officer was relieved of his command in Australia and sent home on the ground that he had shown "excessive zeal and initiative" in the performance of his duties. But that same officer has now been given a more important job on another front. And for every officer who has shown himself lashed to the stake of routine and formalities there have been dozens who have known when to "throw the book away" and use common sense.

I come back concerned over bungling, confusion, complacency, back home. But I come back only with admiration and affection for the men in the services who are doing the fighting—men and officers alike. I believe, after seeing them in action, that America has a better Army and Navy today than it has a right to. I believe that it is, even in relative terms, the best-armed force that we ever had at this early stage of any war.

And in fairness to the home front I must add that I do not find on returning as much complacency or lassitude as one tends to assume when one is far away. Nor did I find official Washington as inept or confused as the man at the front always believes it to be.

Our war effort is full of flaws and omission and mistakes of commission. But nowhere do I find conditions as bad as they should have been in terms of the background.

'Correction' by Tokyo On Milne Bay Victory

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 2

Axis worries over the American success at Milne Bay were voiced by the Berlin radio today which broadcast a Tokyo report stating that the Japanese had driven the Australian forces from Milne Bay in southeastern New Guinea, and had isolated them in a jungle. The report was credited to "competent quarters" in the Japanese Capital.

The radiocast also claimed that a Japanese destroyer had sunk an Australian transport and gunboat near the Gulf of Carpentaria off the northern Australian coast.

Canada Radiocasting Change

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The Government-controlled Canadian Broadcasting Company has been reorganized along the lines of the British Broadcasting Corporation in London, providing for a Director General of broadcasting and an executive head of the corporation, it has been announced here.

The reorganization, which was announced here recently following extensive investigation and recommendations by a special Government committee, is designed to provide adequately for "both the executive and creative sides of the corporation" according to a statement issued by the Board of Governors. The present General Manager, Maj. Gladstone Murray, who has held the position for the past six years, becomes the Director General of Broadcasting for Canada while the post of General Manager will be filled by Dr. J. S. Thomson, President of the University of Saskatchewan, who for the past two to three years has been a member of the Board of Governors of the CBC.

Dr. Thomson, a native of the City of Stirling in Scotland, was educated at the universities of Glasgow and Cambridge. He was appointed to the presidency of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon in 1937.

Major Murray graduated from McGill University in Montreal and was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. He had a distinguished record in the Royal Flying Corps in World War. I. In 1919 and 1920 he was Public Relations Officer of the League of Nations Union in London and for several years was Director of Public Relations and Manager of Publications for the British Broadcasting Corporation. The reorganization of the former Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission was carried out in large measure under his guidance and he played an outstanding part in the development of the present broadcasting corporation of which he has been General Manager since 1936.

Kaiser Shipbuilding Sets Another Record

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1 (AP)—Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation delivered a Liberty freighter to the United States Maritime Commission tonight 31 days after keel-laying, trimming 15 days off the national record.

The Pierre S. du Pont went down the ways, Aug. 27, just 26 days after her keel was laid—at that time a national record for launching which since has been shaded two days by another Henry J. Kaiser yard at Richmond, Calif. The du Pont was at the outfitting dock slightly less than five days.

The previous national delivery record was established by Oregon Shipbuilding on Maritime Day, May 22. Then the Thomas Bailey Aldrich was turned over to the Commission 46 days after her keel was put down.

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London Views Conflict On Emergency in Russia

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—There is a marked difference of opinion between the Second Front proponents and the more conservative element among the military here over the relative gravity of Russia's position in the face of the present Nazi assaults.

To the man in the street the deep penetration into the Caucasus of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's armies, the persistent and advancing columns before Stalingrad and the apparently steady Russian withdrawals spell impending disaster unless a radical change in the situation takes place.

But military specialists generally take a different view. These specialists a month ago rejected the prevalent pessimistic view of the Russian situation because they foresaw developments of a campaign along present and more encouraging lines. Now they renew their conviction that the Soviets will still be keeping the Germans at least as busy in Russia next spring as they are now.

This does not mean Russia's future difficulties are underrated here. Russian counteroffensive around Rzhev do not have immedite bearing on relief of the critical position 600 miles to the south but these quarters declare that they illustrate the continued fighting power in Russia as a whole and promise considerable difficulties for the Germans. Moreover the counteroffensives, are held to evidence the substantial reserves men and munitions which these military observers believe have been built up in the Russian rear.

It is argued that unless the Russian armies had big reserves of men, fuel and general supplies for offensives this fall and winter Marshal Gregory Zhukoff would not have launched a dozen or more divisions with some success against strong German defense positions on 75 miles of Rzhev front.

One consideration which leads observers here not to regard the loss of Stalingrad as a knockout blow for Russia is the fact that the Volga River will start to freeze in about 50 days and will thenceforward be impracticable as a supply route until March at least. The main apprehension therefore has been caused here by the rapid Nazi progress toward seizing the whole of the Southern Caucasus. This campaign is still in its early stages and it is realized modern use of parachute troops has greatly intensified problems of defending the mountain passes.

Modification Needed

Critics who hold this view to be too optimistic contend it requires modification in order to fit into proper perspective of the war picture as a whole.

They believe it underestimates the likelihood that the Germans' progress to date is the prelude to attainment of sufficient mastery in Russia to permit firm establishment of a German defensive "eastern wall" allowing the Nazis to withdraw a substantial number of armored divisions for use in Western Europe, the Middle East, or both.

This view involves assumption that the Soviets no longer have sufficient strength, manpower, supplies or production ability to meet the future challenges arising from the present critical situation. This postulates an inevitable Russian collapse in the Caucasus as a sequel to a German investment of Stalingrad and attaches no permanent importance to growing counter-offensives Russian armies are carrying out farther north. It construes the German strategic position now as so strong that the Russians can not be expected to frustrate the Nazis' designs the way they did before Moscow and Leningrad last winter.

Six Developments Cited

There are six main operational developments cited in support of this opinion. They are:

1. Rapid general advance of the Nazis' southern armies in the past 70 days.

2. Arrival of Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist's mountain division at passes leading across main Caucasus ranges.

3. The Germans' approach to within artillery range of the Soviets' past major naval base on the Black Sea.

4. Convergence of German forces from the north and southwest upon Stalingrad, capture of which is seen as sure to provide invaders with a favorable natural defense position on the Volga.

5. Lack of ground space in this region for the Russian armies to carry out intact such withdrawals as characterized their successful defense plans for Moscow and Leningrad last year.

6. The heavy call that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko is therefore expected to make on any reserves he has in an attempt to avoid annihilation of his forces as they try to stand firm.

Discouraging Assessment

Russian northern advances consequently are assessed as foredoomed, gestures of desperation and renunciation leaving the south to look after itself because there is no alternative and an expensive method, likely to be short-lived, of preventing the Germans from throwing troops from the north into the scale against the defenders of Stalingrad.

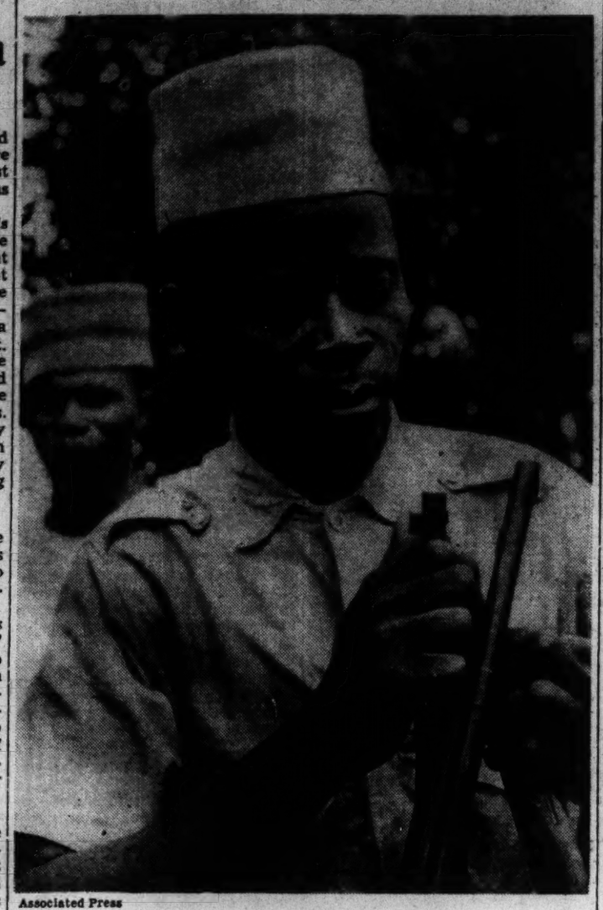
British military men I have talked with do not belittle these factors or discount the short-term view that the Russians will suffer further reverses in the near future. They merely take a long-term view that the Nazis' successes which anticipation of these reverses presuppose will leave the Germans still deeply committed in Russia through the winter and that the Russians will still be fighting in spring.

One reason for the optimistic view of military experts is their argument that the drive into the Caucasus is by no means an accomplished fact. And it is suggested that reinforcements from the United Nations could come into action alongside Russians in the southern Caucasus, injecting a new element into assessments of the situation.

The United Nations could come up into action alongside the Russions. A composite defense force there would have advantages of supply bases close at hand in Iran where British Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson has just been installed as Commander in Chief.

There is no assumption here that Stalingrad will hold out and so tie up large German forces trying to invest it during the winter. But it is figured that if this hard-pressed city succumbs and the Germans consequently gain control of the Volga the Soviets' more northerly attacks will still force the Nazis into defensive winter war and the Russians will still be fighting strongly next spring.

Clear Aim Toward Berlin



Associated Press

The Sergeant Looks Them Over

A native sergeant serving with the Fighting French forces in French Equatorial Africa examines the barrels of rifles at a post in Bangui. Weston Haynes, Associated Press staff photographer, made this picture during a tour of French and Belgian territory in West Central Africa.

China to Press Gains Won By Japanese Withdrawals

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Sept. 2—The Japanese armies in China will have a busier and more difficult time this fall and winter, according to Chinese Government circles.

Tokyo is evidently determined to reduce its commitment in China to a minimum and to retain in this theater as few troops and as little modern equipment as possible. This policy gives the Chinese a much better opportunity than they had before to harass the Japanese effectively. It is apparently with this aim in view rather than in an attempt to regain vital strategic positions before much larger allied supplies are reaching them that the Chinese are expecting to launch numerous small scale counterattacks against different parts of the far flung Japanese front lines.

There is no doubt that many of Japan's positions in China have been considerably weakened during the last year or so. On the other hand, the Chinese Army as a whole has grown stronger on account of its steadily increasing numbers, the intensified training and also in view of the fact that the consumption of homemade small arms and ammunition would seem to have lagged behind current production during that relatively quiet period.

Reasons for Chinese Hopes

These are the reasons for Chinese optimism with regard to military development in the near future.

The prospect of further military successes against the Japanese is also of importance to the economic outlook for it must be kept in mind that China's territorial losses during the last two years have been more serious from the economic than from the strategic point of view so that any recovery of lost ground will be of great benefit, even if it does not include cities and railroads of outstanding military importance.

The front lines are almost everywhere running through the country's most fertile and economically most developed areas and every recaptured village and township adds something to the resources of Free China. As it happened the crops this year are relatively poor in some of the unoccupied areas while they are especially good in territories of Central China behind the main front line. Moreover, communication between the main body and the large semi-isolated pocket of Free China would improve to the extent to which the Chinese Army would succeed in making the Japanese give us whatever positions they still maintained between their main strategic strongholds, thus adding still more considerably to the economic basis of the war effort.

Transport Is Improved

The means of primitive transportation over long distances have been somewhat improved in recent months so that it would be possible to make use of any economic resources recaptured from the enemy.

It is true that a great Chinese counter offensive of decisive strategic importance to the common war against Japan depends upon a very large volume of Allied supplies for China but the extent and intensity of China's active fight might already increase very much beyond the proportions envisaged for this fall and winter if Japan is so heavily engaged in other war theaters that it is obliged to withdraw more troops from China. Its present latent weaknesses would then so quickly become acute that the existing strength of the Chinese army would suffice to undertake much more ambitious tasks than under the present circumstances, especially since their objectives would then be important enough to make it possible for the High Command to be less conservative in the use of its reserves than it has to be at present.

Stilwell Expects Siberia Next

[In a dispatch from New Delhi, the Associated Press quotes Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States commander-in-chief in India, as saying that he thought there was a "good chance" that Japan would attack Siberia. "That's my guess, of course," General Stilwell said. "I've been wrong before." The American commander declared that Japan hardly could be heavily engaged in the Solomons and at the same time take action against India.]

Similarly the reconquest of Burma by the Allies would probably have an immediate effect on the intensification of offensive action against the Japanese in the China theater because China could then be certain that the initial large scale effort made with its own reserve of equipment would be sustained by a steady influx of Allied supplies. In both cases supporting aircraft would, of course, still be needed.

The most urgent task for the Allies, as it is considered in Chungking today, is therefore to engage the Japanese as heavily as possible outside China to cause the Japanese to reduce their forces in China to such an extent that the disparity of Chinese and Japanese strength, which is already diminishing, will gradually disappear and then to reopen supply lines to China and to enable it to use its potentially tremendous weight in the major counter offensive.

U. S. Soldier Sentenced To 8 Years for Killing

WITH THE UNTED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Sept. 1 (AP)—A United States Military Court convicted Private William E. Davis of Cleburne, Texas, today of manslaughter in the killing of a British soldier in a dance hall brawl and sentenced him to eight years' imprisonment.

Tojo Not to Change Policies

TOKYO, From Japanese broadcasts. Sept. 2 (AP)—Domei radiocast quoted Premier General Hideki Tojo today as declaring that his assumption of the Foreign Ministry, vacated by the resignation yesterday of Shigenori Togo, "will not result in any way in an alteration of Japan's foreign policy."

[The resignation of Mr. Togo, who was regarded as adverse to Japanese hostilities against Russia, and Mr. Tojo's decision to take the foreign portfolio, has been widely interpreted outside Japan as presaging possibly a Japanese attack on Siberia.]

The resignation of Harohito Nishi, Togo's Deputy, also was announced today. His successor is Teruichi Yamamoto, head of the Foreign Office's East Asia Bureau.

Domei said Mr. Togo's successor would be appointed simultaneously with the selection of a director for the newly formed "Greater East Asia Ministry." It added that the appointment was expected soon because "Premier Togo's holding of the portfolios of War and Foreign Affairs would make it difficult for him to carry out adequately his manifold wartime duties."

As Mr. Togo relinquished direction of the Foreign Office, an imperial decree was issued designating him a member of the House of Peers.

New Rochelle Gun Suddenly Admired

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Patriotism prompted the movement to scrap this town's three-century-old cannon, but love of tradition may save it from World War II's scrap heap.

Though for years the mortar piece stood unadmired and unrespected in the chambers of the Common Council it was yesterday the subject of a civic uproar.

Mayor Stanley W. Church began the controversy by turning over the old cannon—veteran of the 1628 siege of La Rochelle, France—to a war salvage committee seeking steel and iron for tanks and bullets.

But hardy descendants of the Colonial Huguenots who settled this New World version of their provincial French home protested.

The salvage committee refused to surrender the piece and as a result must show in State Supreme Court why they should not be restrained from scrapping the ancient weapon.

The gun was presented to this community in 1913 by citizens of La Rochelle, France, on the 225th anniversary of New Rochelle's founding.

General Motors Assembles Plane

LINDEN, N. J., Sept. 2 (AP)—The first fighting plane ever assembled by the giant General Motors Corporation brought from its test pilot the grinning comment, "We've got a good ship here; looks like we might just as well build some more."

The plane was a carrier-based Grumann fighter, made from parts supplied by Grumann factories, but put together in a test of the airplane assembly line which has supplanted that for automobiles in the General Motors Linden plant.

Full production would start "in the near future," said Clare Swayze, Assistant General Manager of General Motor's eastern aircraft division.

Everett Peabody, chief test pilot, took the snubby little fighter into the air late yesterday, put it through its paces for 40 minutes and then brought it back to the test field with his cheery comment.

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Maneuverables gain new victories

Combinable separates are the smart strategy of anybody's clothes plans this season, be she career-girl, college-woman, homemaker or occupied in any one of many new wartime tasks. And never have they been so wearable, good-looking, practical. Here are just a few among many, all in misses' sizes:

All-wool monotone herringbone *Jacket* in a warm natural tan shade $14.95

Box-plaited all-round all-wool tweed *Skirt*, new autumn colors $7.95

All-wool zephyr *Sweaters*, long sleeved, lots of grand colors; pullover $3.50—cardigan $3.95

Flannel *Blouse*, long-sleeved, 20% wool, 80% rayon, in bright pastels $3.95

SEPARATES SHOP—Third Floor; Also at Ardmore and Jenkintown

Outbreak in Ulster Averted By Baring of Terrorist Plot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—Timely uncovering of a terrorist plot by the outlawed Irish Republican Army apparently averted what might have been serious trouble today with British and American troops stationed in Ulster.

Only minor demonstrations and skirmishes with policemen were recorded. Some unruly elements threw stones at the automobile of Capt. C. Turner, a U. S. Army officer on a Belfast business street, while other rowdy groups were dispersed by policeman using their batons.

Discovery yesterday of a large arms and ammunition cache believed to belong to the I. R. A. was linked by police to a warning distributed by the I. R. A. that they would make trouble for troops stationed in Ulster. The hanging today of an I. R. A. gunman, Thomas J. Williams, convicted of shooting an Ulster policeman, was believed to have been the time scheduled for outbreaks.

Union Issue Renewed

As it was, demonstrations by some disorderly crowds—one of which shouted at a pair of American soldiers on the street, "why don't they stay at home," were the only serious incidents.

Tenseness of the situation in Ireland today is shown by parading of armored cars in Belfast, suspension of Ulster Constabulary leaves, confinement to barracks of American troops at the time of the execution and organized protests in Dublin, including countrywide standstill of work scheduled between 11 and 12 today.

Feeling in Eire is illustrated by a statement by the Labor leader in the Dial, Mr. William Norton, that execution of Williams would consecrate the demand of the Irish people for a 32-county republic incorporating Ulster with Eire.

An I. R. A. Manifesto

Comment on execution of Williams that "he was only a boy" is to some extent echoed in Britain today, but generally its emotional appeal is balanced against the I. R. A. manifesto disclosing intention to use the "darkest moment in England's history to strike."

According to a Belfast police statement this document further declared: "If in event of the resumption of hostilities between Britain and the Irish Republic, American troops are drawn into the conflict with Irish guerrilla forces, the responsibility must rest with those who presumed to use Northeast Ireland as a military base without the free consent of the Irish people."

The Ulster Constabulary's finding of two arms dumps outside Belfast, together with the I. R. A. document which was circulated earlier this week, is claimed to have frustrated a plan which would have resulted in grave disturbance and casualties.

The British press today describes the plan as comparable to the notorious Easter rising of Irish Republicans in Southern Ireland during the last war.

I. R. A. Outlawed by Eire

Although the Dublin government condemned the execution of Williams it has admitted that it is itself at war with the I.R.A. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera and other members of his government have repeatedly condemned the I.R.A. On Jan. 28, 1942, Mr. de Valera went as far as to say that the I.R.A. were prepared to help Germany to win the war against Britain, were ready to bring "other people" into Eire which would, according to Eire's Minister of Justice, constitute treason.

Moreover in March, 1940, the de Valera Government executed a member of the I.R.A. for the murder of a fellow member. The murderer suspected his victim of being a police spy in behalf of the Eire Government.

There exists in Eire today an emergency order for dealing with the I.R.A. which overrides accepted laws of evidence and enables a military court to deal with an offender against the State. It can accept the statement of a witness as evidence against a person even if the witness doesn't appear in court.

'World's Largest Sandwich Shop'

Here the 'Sandwiches' Are of Glass

Women are employed in the laminating department of the Libby-Owens-Ford glass plant in East Toledo, Ohio, where they place sheets of a transparent plastic between panes of polished plate glass. The high-test safety glass is used in the canopies and noses of warplanes.

'Glass Sandwiches' for Planes Made by Women in Toledo

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2—Women are making glass sandwiches that are daily saving Americans in the armed services.

The "sandwiches" are two or more pieces of plate glass placed together with a layer of transparent plastic between them to form bullet, heat and pressure resistent glass for warplane canopies and noses.

Important new developments both in bullet-proof glasses and curved glass have taken place since the beginning of the war.

At the Libbey-Owens-Ford glass company here, women laid off when the demand for automobile and building glass ceased have been converted to mass and "tailor-made" production of transparent armor.

The women in the "sandwich" or lamination room of the glass factory wear white smocks and hairnets to prevent lints or hairs from slipping down unnoticed into the sandwich filling. A flaw in the glass might cause a false aim for an aviation gunner at a crucial moment.

No Fingernail Polish

The girls are not allowed to wear fingernail polish because it might chip off into the sandwich. They never touch the inner surface of the glass once it has been washed and dried.

The women who "sandwich" the glass as it passes before them on long assembly lines must have their work carefully scanned by other women inspectors who are thoroughly trained in detecting flaws in glass.

"Sandwich-makers" at the Libbey-Owens-Ford plant make about $32 or $35 for a 5-day, 40-hour week. Many of them have been with the company as long as 10 or 12 years.

The shatterproof glass going into munitions of war is a far cry from the early type that automobile manufacturers had so much trouble with. Today, instead of being cemented it is held together by the plastic itself. The "sandwiches," after the women have finished with them, are subjected to a treatment of heat and oil pressure which makes the plastic transparent.

Lessons from the War

"The war is teaching us to do many things, especially in curved and bent glass to meet the needs of aircraft," John D. Biggers, Libbey-Owens-Ford President told newspaperwomen visiting his plant on a coast-to-coast tour arranged by the National Association of Manufacturers He predicted that radical changes might come about in automobile designs after the war as the result of developments in curved glass.

Where bent shapes are required by the aviation industry, the flat glass before reaching the laminating room is placed in molds and bent by gravity and high furnace heat.

Bullet-resistant glass, sometimes four or five inches thick is put together in layers by hand. During a demonstration staged for the newspaperwomen at the glass plant a high calibre armor piercing bullet was fired into laminated bullet-resistant glass. The glass was badly cracked but did not go to pieces.

Along with bullet-resistant glass, other types of glass have been developed. There is heat-tempered Tuf-Flex glass strong enough to hold the weight of an elephant, which is being used in Army aerial searchlights, windshields on mosquito torpedo boats, battleship portholes, instrument dial facings and for periscope mirrors in tanks.

"Gold" Glass

A gold-colored glass known as "gold plate" is being manufactured for use in high flying bombers where its colored surface absorbs the burning ultra-violet rays of the sun, disastrous to vision at high altitudes.

A heat-absorbing green glass is making life pleasanter for men who have to spend long hours in observing stations.

To break a bottleneck in optical glass production, manufacturers of ordinary plate glass are now picking out their best pieces for use as gun sights, aviation goggles and light filters.

In addition to its war production, Libbey-Owens-Ford is producing five types of glass that can be used to take the place of structural building materials and metals vital to the war.

Thus an industry once considered a "war casualty" has not only begun to come back but has made important contributions in breaking critical bottlenecks, saving lives of fighting men and developing products that may help improve the fame of America when peace comes.

Traffic Toll Continues To Show Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—Fewer cars on the road and more careful driving have brought the nation's traffic toll down 30 per cent in July as compared with the same month a year ago, reports the National Safety Council. This was the second successive month to show a 30 per cent reduction in traffic fatalities from the same month a year ago.

Good work, motorists, but you'll have to do still better, says the Safety Council in effect. These specialists in safety have high goals because they know what can be done by proved safety methods.

Even though the 30 per cent drop in June and July were to continue through the rest of the year, the 1942 toll would still exceed 30,000, points out the Council. Of this 30,000, it is likely that 18,000 would be workers sorely needed in the war production program. Among them would be leaders difficult to replace. What's the answer? More intensive safety education, and still further reductions in the traffic toll in the months ahead, the Council holds.

It insists that accidents these days are just unpatriotic. "Most of today's traffic is vital to victory—transportation of troops, war workers, and materials of war," the Council points out. "Mishaps that delay this traffic hinder the war effort."

Curtailment and rationing of gasoline and tires has done about all it can do to reduce casualties on the streets and highways, the Council declares, and insists it is now up to the people to do some reducing on their own.

But not all of the progress made this year is traced simply to reduced driving. The Council finds that the traffic mileage for the first half of this year was 9 per cent below the corresponding period last year, while fatalities dropped 14 per cent in that period. That means a net mileage reduction in fatalities of 5 per cent.

An honor roll of cities for the first seven months of this year prepared by the Council, shows Milwaukee, Wis., a veteran in the safety movement, leading its population group of cities with over 500,000 population. Other group leaders are Providence, R. I., Oklahoma City, Okla., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lynchburg, Va., and Lockport, N. Y. The last three cities reported no traffic fatalities in the period, thus making a perfect record. About 100 other cities, most of them smaller in population, had perfect records.

Postwar Formula for Colonies Is Needed by United Nations

By Walter W. Van Kirk

Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

Postwar Views

The first necessity for postwar settlement is a close understanding between America and Britain as to the pattern of the new order. How close the two peoples have come in their peace ideas is discussed by Mr. Van Kirk, who, as leader of an American church commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace, has just returned from a trip to Britain on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writer sets forth his impression in four articles, of which this is the third.

What will be the American postwar policy with respect to colonies?

I was asked this question many times while in England. By way of answering I referred to the Atlantic Charter. In this document one of the common principles in the national policies of the United States and the United Kingdom was said to be a recognition of "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. . . ."

With that as a starter I quoted Undersecretary of State Welles: "Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. . . . The age of imperialism is ended. . . . The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized. . . ." Then I quoted Vice-President Wallace: "No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism."

When asked at a religious conference in Oxford to explain the views of the American churches on the colonial question I replied that considerable support would be given the expansion of the mandate system and the placing of all colonial territories under international authority. I quoted the Delaware Study Conference of the Churches that "the affairs of peoples deemed not yet capable of self-government should be administered as a common trust, by international authority, in the interest of these peoples as members of a world society."

Opinion in Britain

Do the British agree with the prevailing American opinion that "the age of imperialism is ended"? This question cannot be answered in a dogmatic manner. There is probably more confusion at this point of postwar planning than at any other.

There is substantial evidence that many persons in England concur in the views regarding imperialism expressed by Mr. Welles. Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders have declared that "the right to life and independence of all nations, large, small, strong, or weak must be safeguarded." Mr. Clement R. Atlee has defined the policy of the British Labor Party in the following manner:

"There must be abandonment of imperialism and acceptance of the principle that in the government of colonies and dependencies where self-government cannot yet be conceded, the interest of the natives must be paramount, and that there must be equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials. This can best be achieved by an extended and strengthened mandate system under international authority. We hold that the redistribution of rival imperialisms is no solution, for we do not admit that any nation has the right to hold others in subjection."

Some 40 British national organizations interested in the peace and war problem are represented in the National Peace Council, presided over by the Bishop of Chelmsford. I was the guest while in England of a specially convened meeting of the Council. When I inquired as to its recommendations regarding colonies I was advised that the Council held to the following view:

Guarding Rights of Natives

"The development of a new colonial system which, while protecting native interests, would ensure to all nations a share in administrative responsibility and equality of access to raw materials and opportunities for trade."

Mr. J. B. Priestley, popular radio speaker and one of the co-directors of the Common Wealth Movement, told me that the inarticulate masses of England cherished the hope that at the end of the war Britain would renounce its imperialistic policies and work toward the full statehood of subject peoples.

The Anglican and Free Churches holding membership in the Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility are of the opinion that "the human rights of the inhabitants of colonial territories must be safeguarded, and in particular their inalienable right to govern themselves should be recognized and the way prepared as speedily as possible for its realization."

This Commission further holds that the access of the rest of the world on terms of equality to the resources and produce of colonial territories, while important, must not conflict with the rights of these territories to maintain their own economies in such a way as to safeguard a right standard of living.

The Traditional Outlook

There are to be sure not a few who dissent from the views expressed above. There is the powerful 1922 committee. This Committee, which might be described as a caucus of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, seems to cling to the prewar conception of British imperialism. This Committee, broadly speaking, is for the Empire, first, last and all the time.

There there is the Empire League which keeps modestly in the background in recognition of the ground swell of public opinionin in favor of new deal for colonies. The Nineteenth Century also holds to the traditional imperial outlook, but its weight in this direction is more than countered by the influential New Statesman and Nation.

When I put to my more Liberal British friends the question, "What do you mean when you say that the age of imperialism is ended?" I got a variety of answers. Certain of these persons drew a sharp distinction between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Crown Colonies. The implication was that the British Commonwealth is already composed of independent, self-governing states, while for the Crown Colonies an enlargment of the Mandate System might conceivably be worked out.

Other persons rather expected that after the war the colonial territory lost to the British would be restored to that country, but that in such territories a greater degree of co-operation in administration would be permitted the native populations. It is generally expected that Hong Kong will revert without reservations to China. As for India, that country will be given an opportunity after the war to achieve its independence in accordance with the proposals originally presented to Indian leaders by Sir Stafford Cripps.

Formula for Trusteeship

It is imperative that the United Nations, at the earliest possible moment, negotiate and make public a formula for the administration of colonial areas in the postwar world. The leaders of England and the United States are in agreement, I think, that the principle of trusteeship should be incorporated in the administration of colonies.

But how that trusteeship is to be instituted, with what power it shall implement its responsibility and what nation or nations shall constitute the central executive authority are items of major significance yet to be worked out.

One thing is clear to the British as to Americans. That is that all nonself-governing peoples should be given the opportunity, within the framework of the world community, to enjoy the rights and assume the obligations of national statehood. There is agreement as to principle.

Given a new mental and spiritual approach to the problem it should prove possible to reach an agreement as to the steps to be taken in investing this principle with the dynamics of a workable program.

Queen Mary Gives 'Yank' a Lift

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Private Ora A. Foster of Rochester, Mich., said today, "Like most soldiers, I did all the talking" when a lady graciously gave him a lift in her limousine.

That is, he did all the talking at first.

Finally she asked: "You don't know who I am, do you?"

He replied politely: "I can't say as I do."

She identified herself as Queen Mary.

"I couldn't think of a thing to say," Foster confessed.

Private Foster was walking along an English country road the evening of Aug. 29 when he thumbed a ride in the big car.

He acknowledged today he should have had some idea of his benefactress's identity when she briskly asked a Colonel beside her to go up front with the chauffeur.

But he didn't, and so he talked—for a time—unabashed.

When the Queen Mother asked him ho whe liked England, he recalled today that he replied casually:

"There's no place like home but this is a nice place for a vacation."

The Queen Mother remarked that the Americans and British should get to know one another better.

A new suspicion that it wasn't just another day for a soldier came when the Queen Mother asked another woman in the car to hand her a package.

The reply came: "Yes, Your Majesty."

"I knew that something was wrong then," Private Foster said.

But by then the car had reached the village of his destination and the Queen Mother identified herself.

Vichy Denies Flatly Designs Of Nazis on Dakar

VICHY, Sept. 2 (AP)—The French Government issued a statement last night, shortly after Marshal Pétain had conferred with Governor-General Piérre Boisson of Dakar, denying reports that Germany had demanded bases in French West Africa.

The statement claimed this was another false report added "to the long list of false news launched by London and Moscow during the past two years."

M. Boisson flew to Vichy following publication of dispatches in all French newspapers that Berlin was concerned over a story put out by Tass, the Soviet news agency, regarding Dakar. These French dispatches also included German charges that the United States was planning to attack Dakar as soon as the season for good radio transmission was over.

The French statement said:

"Various foreign agencies have reproduced rumors of Russian and British origin according to which the German Government is said to have asked the French Government for the use of bases in West Africa by its armed forces.

"Some of these agencies even claimed that German troops had arrived in Dakar. The French Government categorically denies these mendacious reports which pass themselves to the long list of false news launched by London and Moscow during the past two years."

New U. S. Plane Promises Much

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2 (AP)—Asserting that Americans should "feel more encouraged" about new U. S. war planes soon to be in action, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy reported today that army fliers had shot down 234 Japanese aircraft since Feb. 1 while losing 109 planes.

The totals, he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Veterans of Foreign Wars Encampment here, were based on accurate reports up to Aug. 30 and do not include planes lost on the ground, by antiaircraft fire, or the 218 Japanese craft destroyed by the American Volunteer Group.

Mr. McCloy said that the P-47 now in production will "out-perform and outfight any fighter that we know about at any altitude," and that "if we keep it up against the Japs at the rate we are going with our present equipment, we should feel much encouraged about what we can do to them with the new planes that are shortly to be in action."

The Assistant Secretary praised the B-17, the Flying Fortress, as "a great aeronautical achievement," and declared that in the medium bomber field "we are in a class by ourselves." He added:

"It will take more than cargo planes or even bombers to win this war. The great achievements of this war to date have been accomplished not through air power alone but through men as of old, marching over the ground with great new air forces helping them to get there.

Wilhelmina Called Freedom Symbol

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Celebration of the sixty-second birthday anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina came to a climax at a demonstration in Albert Hall Aug. 31 in which the Premier of the Netherlands Government, Pieter S. Gerbrandy, called the Queen "A symbol in our fight for freedom."

Holland will survive, the Premier assured the Queen, adding that he and virtually all Hollanders repudiate political efforts to bring about a union between the continental homeland and Germany.

"A few lackeys of the German National Socialists, who are unfaithful to their country, lately have chattered about blood, race and a union between the so-called Germanic peoples to serve as the basis for a German Reich under which the Kingdom of the Netherlands would disappear," Premier Gerbrandy said. "Fortunately there is not a single true Netherlander to whom such imitation of the foreign intruders appeals in the slightest degree."

The Queen, who returned Aug. 26 from a visit to the United States and Canada, passed the day quietly in her residence.

Labor Day to Add 150 Warships To United States Naval Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Navy has announced that more than 150 warships, including many small vessels, will be launched, or would have their keels laid, on Labor Day, next Monday.

The Navy did not say how many of the total would be launched. The 150 vessels, it said, would include destroyers, submarine chasers, motor torpedo boats, mine sweepers, coastal transports, tank landing craft, seaplane tenders and others.

The statement termed the program scheduled for Labor Day "another naval victory—a victory won by the workers of America."

"The United States will celebrate Labor Day this year," the statement said, "with the central theme, 'Free labor will win,' and thousands of shipyard workers in 75 municipalities of 27 States where these launchings and keel layings will take place—on the Atlantic Coast, on the Pacific Coast, on the Gulf Coast and in the Great Lakes and inland waterways areas—will join in this best celebration marking actual achievement in the Navy's shipbuilding program.

"Organized labor, shipyard employees and management representatives will participate in these ceremonies—an inspiration to all citizens and particularly to the more than 400,000 workers in over 100 shipyards from coast to coast who are keeping production of U. S. naval vessels ahead of schedule."

'Well on the Way'

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2 (AP)—The nation is well on its way to "realizing our objective of producing 2,300 ships of 24,000,000 deadweight tons by the end of 1943," Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, said here yesterday.

"Shortwave broadcasts from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo tell us our building program is a delusion and a snare, but I tell you they broadcast lies," he declared in an address prepared for delivery at the awarding of a Maritime Commission production "M" to the Combustion Engineering Company plant here.

He told the company's employees the Government was "mighty proud" of the firm's record in production, which, he said, calls for the turning out of "between 35 and 40 per cent of the complete boiler units required for the entire shipbuilding program of the Maritime Commission."

Making Of Whisky To Stop Nov. 1

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Manufacture of whisky, gin and other beverage spirits was ordered halted by Nov. 1, but the nation was advised there was no threat of a hard-drink drought.

Matthew J. MacNamara of the War Production Board's whisky conversion branch, informed the National Alcohol Beverage Control Association that by Nov. 1 all of the nation's 128 distilleries would be converted to the production of war alcohol to meet a requirement for 476,000,000 gallons next year.

He explained that more than half of that amount would be needed to make synthetic rubber—Butadiene — and the remainder would be used to produce smokeless powder and for other essential military and civilian uses.

He said war alcohol has been turned out for 10 months by 28 distilleries, but that others lack proper equipment. Grain alcohol producers, he said, would be called upon to bear the greatest share of producing war alcohol.

Mr. MacNamara said there was enough distilled spirits stored in warehouses to tide over the tipplers for five years, stocks amounting to 550,000,000 gallons —mainly bourbon and rye whisky.

War-Risk Rates Up On 15 Commodities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration authorized yesterday increases in war-risk insurance rates covering the importation of 15 commodities.

The WSA exempted the commodities from the so-called nominal rates on imports. Effective today, the 15 commodities will take the rates which were in effect in July, substantially higher than the so-called nominal rates.

The commodities are newsprint, nickel and alloys, manganese ore, industrial chemicals, chrome ore or chromite, furs, soap and toilet preparations, art works and antiques, woodpulp, private importation of meat and meat products, unmanufactured cotton, wheat, gem diamonds, jewelry and metal articles, and flaxseed.

Texas 'Drys' Win In Wichita Falls

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Sept. 2 (AP)—Wichita Falls today became Texas' largest "dry" city.

During most of the city's history it was the only "wet" spot between Amarillo and Fort Worth and from the Indian territory south to Austin.

Led by the Wichita Falls Ministerial Alliance, the "drys" based their campaign on the plea that "drunken soldiers can't win a war." The "drys" won by a 288-vote margin out of more than 11,000 votes. Wichita Falls' population is 45,000.

Use of girls and women to serve beer at roadside drive-in stands, establishment of these stands in many residential sections, and the noise and congestion caused by such establishments proved a constant source of public irritation and was a major factor, "wets" said.

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For I dipt into the future
far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world
and all the wonder that would be;
Heard the heavens filled with shouting
and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations airy navies
grappling in the central blue;
Till the war drums throbb'd no longer
and the battle flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man;
the Federation of the world.

—LOCKSLEY HALL
—Tennyson 1842

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Striking Crop Record Set Up By Iowa to Meet Food Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa.—As with some other middle western States, Iowa has been charged with complacency—but a denial is being written today in the soil and on the farm lands, because the Iowa farmer has answered Uncle Sam's plea for more food to help win the war.

The farmers of Iowa are setting up an amazing record. It is being written with the women folks toiling in the fields alongside the men—working from sun up to sundown—and in many cases with tractors churning across the land with the aid of headlights far into the night. A shortage of farm help has made it necessary for the women and even the children to pitch in.

Here is the record. Never before in history, in Iowa or in any other State or nation, has such an area of land produced so much feed grain, pork, beef, poultry, eggs and milk.

Iowa farmers, under the stimulus of the war effort and the additional incentive of high prices are eclipsing all former efforts in producing the most from the world's richest agricultural area.

During the first five months of this year the Hawkeye State farm income totaled $444,000,000, or an increase of 41 per cent over the corresponding period last year. And the 1942 total is estimated at more than $1,000,000,000.

The recent United States Department of Agriculture crop report showed these facts:

1. The largest yield of corn and the greatest total production in history not only in Iowa but in any other State—53 bushels to the acre and a crop of 500,000,000 bushels.

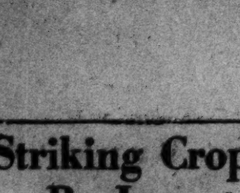
2. The greatest number of hogs ever raised in Iowa or any other State in a single year—19,000,000 head. The spring pigs this year totaled 13,000,000 head, more than the total of the second and third ranking states.

3. A soybean crop of nearly 40,000,000 bushels, or another all-time mark. This was an increase of 140 per cent over last year's production.

4. The oats crop was estimated at 220,000,000 bushels, the largest since 1937 and an increase of 24 per cent over 1941 production.

5. The egg production for the first seven months of the year totaled 2,500,000,000 eggs, an increase of 23 per cent over last year, while 11 per cent more chickens are being raised.

6. The current output of milk in Iowa is at an all-time high mark for the season with production during July 5 per cent ahead of last year. The average Iowa cow on Aug. 1 produced a pound more milk than on Aug. 1, 1941.



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Wives Who Work Said to Need Help

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday forecast a "very chaotic situation" unless the housekeeping burdens of the women who are going into war industries are lightened.

"None of us know what will happen if more and more women leave their homes and families to go to work," she told her press conference today.

She suggested the following possible methods of aiding working housewives:

1. Family restaurants.
2. Family laundries.
3. Day nurseries.
4. Transportation for older school children.

The restaurants, she said, should be so organized that women could take already-prepared foods home with them for the evening meal. In this way, the family could gather about the home dinner table at least once a day without overworking mother.

Baltimore Yard Claims Liberty Ship Record

BALTIMORE, Ind., Sept. 2 (AP)—Officials of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard said today the yards had set a record for Liberty Ship launchings during August, when 12 vessels went down the ways.

The former record of 11 was established in June by the California Shipbuilding Corporation of Wilmington, Calif., they said.

Four of the ships were sponsored by women chosen by the yard's employees.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—Walt Disney's film from Felix Salten's story about a deer contains much that is lovely and lyric but a good deal that is vulgar and overliteral. "Humanizing" the animals has been unfortunate and there are some scenes which may upset young children.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG STREET — Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances.—M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted—M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Despite questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

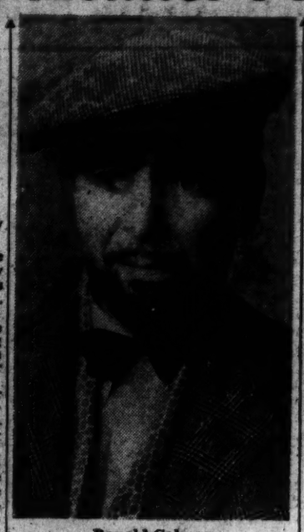
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit, make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing, by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.



Ronald Colman
In "The Talk of the Town"

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP—Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A. or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SWAMP WATER — Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film; gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce.—M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES — Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y, C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama about a delightful schoolteacher and a supreme-court-judge-to-be who rescues a small-town liberal from unjust prosecution.—M, Y.

WAKE ISLAND—Impressive film re-creation of historic Marine defense of Wake Island. Some fictionalization but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with admirable sincerity and truthfulness.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama.—M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents.—M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16 — Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted.—M, Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about mashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air arm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER — Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

Michigan Prisoners Accept Offer of Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich. — Approximately 500 inmates of Southern Michigan Prison are engaged in rigid military training in preparation for taking part in the great struggle to bring freedom to all peoples when they enter the fighting services on parole.

Idea for the military training came to Prison Guard Lieut. George Parish, World War veteran, last Memorial Day while special exercises were held in the institution. Consent of Warden Harry H. Jackson was given, and training began on June 2. Since then, the inmates have been drilling 10 hours each week, have taken part in four reviews, and now are preparing for a review by regular United States Army officers from Fort Custer.

Since the training started, according to Warden Jackson, institutional discipline has improved. The inmates take more interest in varied activities and a better feeling among the men has developed. There are more than 5,400 prisoners in the institution.

Training is strictly on a voluntary basis. While Lieutenant Parish is commander of the basic training unit, Francis Murray, World War veteran, "battalion commander," and Angus Johnson, "sergeant," both inmates, with 27 other inmate officers, actually are in charge. All maneuvers and drills comply with the 1941 basic training manual of the United States Army. Men are required to salute officers only on the drill ground, but all are put on their honor for gentlemanly conduct at all times.

Military Trial

If there is a breach of the rules, provisions are made for setting up a military court, with a presiding officer and trial similar to court-martial. The most severe penalty is dismissal from the company. There have been no dismissals, according to Warden Jackson.

The training period, 6 to 8 each day except on Saturday and Sunday, proves the desire of the men for such training, as this is their only recreation period and yet all are eager to participate.

It is believed only two other prisons, both in the Middle West, are conducting military drills, and these on only a small scale, according to Mr. Jackson.

While there are no arms, except three wooden guns used by the color guard, the prisoners simulate regular infantry drill. Wooden guns may be made in the prison for use of the "soldiery." The prison band furnishes the martial airs on special occasions.

Bibles for Drill Unit

Prisoners are required to pass the same mental and physical examinations required by the Army in order to become members of the drill company.

Recently 250 pocket Bibles were given the drill-unit members by the American Bible Society.

Deputy Warden Francis, former educational director, favors the induction of all qualified prisoners into the Army.

"I am not in favor of segregating prisoners into one group," said Francis. "I believe only their commanding officer should know they are former prisoners. There should be no discrimination. The men here gladly sacrifice their recreation period in preparation for serving their country. They should be afforded the same consideration other patriotic Americans are given."

Members of the drill unit are leaving the institution monthly as they go out on parole. Fifty per cent of the men now in training will be paroled in the next two years.

"These men are prepared to fit into the military effort. They will give a good account of themselves as soldiers. The pledge they take on entering training is sufficient to warrant their future progress," says Warden Jackson.

Key West Hails Fresh Water Flow

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 2 (AP)—For the first time in the long history of this southernmost tip of the United States, fresh water is flowing to Key West through a great aqueduct from the mainland 167 miles away.

At the rate of 2,000,000 gallons a day, a single pump is pouring water through the $3,000,000 system that runs under land and sea and over bridges.

Now the water is flowing only for flushing and testing but at its full capacity it is to deliver 3,000,000 gallons a day and supply "city water" for the civilian population as well as for naval establishments here.

Until completion of the civilian distribution system, Key Westers will continue to rely on rainfall and cisterns as they have for centuries.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Sparkled with Sequins

For dress-up occasions and informal evenings, this svelte frock is perfect. Figure-tracing front drapery and over peplum with bands of sparkling black sequins. Sizes 12 to 18.

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You might think this open-toe step-in was purely a shoe for "looks." That's where you'd be wrong! *Saucy Sue* has comfort *built-in* where it doesn't show, and style on the *outside* where it does. Black Suede with the turn-back whoosh lined in Patent, or Town Brown Suede with Calfskin. Do your stepping with Saucy Sue and you'll forget you're wearing shoes.
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LADIES WEAR GO HOSIERY

Lupien One of Top First Basemen in Major Leagues—Holmer Ready for Season

Former Harvard Captain Better Than Mark Hints

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Quite often you hear it said that Tony Lupien does not hit hard enough to play first base for the Red Sox. A conversation in the back of the Fenway Park grandstand may go something like this: "Lupien is fancy with that mitt, but a first baseman should be a hitter—a good hitter. That's one spot on your ball club where you must have power. And Lupien's average is down around .270. He'll never stay around another year."

However, there is much more to Lupien's story than is suggested by his unofficial .273 average, as of this morning. Tony not only is making the grade with the Red Sox, but he is one of the most capable all-around first sackers in the big leagues.

Only Miss Over

In the first place, the aforementioned critics should look around and note how many players at that particular position are hitting .300 or over. Actually there is just one —Johnny Mize of the Giants, who has played most of his games at the Polo Grounds, where the stands at the foul poles are close to home plate. The only man near .300 in the American League is Cleveland's Les Fleming, who has been under the charmed level for several weeks. Lupien at the moment is out-hitting a majority of his rivals.

Further, the boy who grew up on the sandlots of Boston and vicinity batted a fine .301 through the month of August, as the Red Sox were gradually whittling down what at one time seemed to be an untouchable Yankee lead. Over that stretch he hit safely in 23 of the 32 games, getting 37 out of 123 and driving across 22 runs. At one series in Philadelphia he drove in seven runs in two days.

Slow Start

Why is his average only .273? Because during the first two months of the season he was Joe Cronin's No. 1 pinch hitter and nothing pulls down an average quicker than going up to the plate cold in an emergency. Since replacing Jimmie Foxx in the regular line-up the last day of May, Lupien has moved at a close-to-.300 pace. "When you get off to a slow start as I did, you have to hit about .500 to get your average up around .300," Tony pointed out the other day.

It was interesting one evening to hear a radio commentator tell how Jim Tabor's throwing across the diamond from third base to first had improved in the second half of the season. It is true that Jim's errors are less frequent these days. But what the commentator missed was the fact that Lupien's neat defensive work around the bag has been taking errors away from the rest of the infield. As one of his mates put it: "If the throw is in the ball park, Tony will get it."

* * *

Briefs . . . As Friday is an open date in the Hub, tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Fenway Park . . . It will mark the final appearance of an American League western club in Boston this season . . . The week-end series with the Athletics calls for singles Saturday and Sunday . . . The Braves are home on Monday, the holiday, for a double-header with the Dodgers . . . The advance sale is good for that Monday bill . . . Every day before the Red Sox take the field, Charley Wagner and Trainer Win Green get together for a bit of close harmony on: "I'll be with you in apple blossom time," etc. . . . Charley claims it is one of the reasons for the August win streak.

* * *

The Braves dropped their third in a row to the Cardinals last night, Al Javery being edged by Mort Cooper, 4-3 . . . It ended Javery's winning streak at six games . . . The paid attendance at Fenway, as of this morning, was 700,218, or just 18,279 admissions short of the club's 1941 all-time home record . . . With seven home dates remaining, Joe Cronin's second placers should have little trouble setting up a new mark . . . The Cardinals have taken 10 of their last 11 starts with the Braves . . . The Detroit-Red Sox series closes tomorrow with a single.

Henrich Rated In Coast Guard

CLEVELAND (AP)—Tommy Henrich, the New York Yankee outfielder, has reported for duty at Cleveland District Coast Guard Headquarters, received the rating of specialist, first class, and promptly ordered transferred to an undisclosed point.

The Coast Guard said Henrich, who enlisted recently after his Massillon, Ohio, draft board classified him 1-A, would for the present assist in the service's physical training program.

Fritz Maisel, Jr., son of the former Yankee and Oriole star, is a first lieutenant in the Army.

Famed Names Dot Harvard Grid Roster

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While their faces may not be familiar, the names they bear are. On the present varsity football squad at Harvard are sons of men who long ago fought the Crimson battles against Yale in football, track, and crew, and today there are probably not many graduates of the 1909-1915 era who do not recall the names of Withington, Cowen, Barron, Trumbull, and Fisher.

They were all great athletic heroes and their deeds are duly recorded in the "H" Book of Harvard Athletics. Today holders of those family names are seeking to equal the feats of their forebears. There are three sons of the 1912 Robert T. Fisher and one each of the 1911 Lothrop Withington, the 1914 W. A. (Bill) Barron, the 1915 Wally Trumbull and the 1916 R. R. Cowen.

Three Brothers

Most prominent of the present day is the name Fisher. Bob, senior, played right guard on the 1909, '10, and '11 teams and captained 1911 team, later returning to coach the varsity after Percy Haughton. Fisher made the Walter Camp All-America football team in 1910 and 1911. Although Bob passed on last spring he has three sons now trying for places on the current varsity team, Bob, Jr., Bill, and Jack, who, the same as their dad, are line candidates. The other day no one could recall any previous occasion where three brothers ever were on the Crimson varsity at the same time.

Lothrop Withington was a bit more versatile than Bob Fisher in that he not only established fame on the gridiron at Harvard, but pulled a sturdy oar in the Crimson shell as well. He played tackle in football and captained the 1910 team with Fisher right beside him on the line of scrimmage. He earned his crew "H" by rowing against the Elis in 1909, 1910, and again in 1911. He is represented by Dick Withington, an incoming freshman, who seeks a place in the Crimson backfield.

Highly Regarded

Another name highly regarded by the Elis of the past is that of Wally Trumbull, who played on three successive victorious Harvard elevens in contests with Yale. He was right guard in 1912, when Yale was beaten 20 to 0, center on the victorious 15-to-5 1913 team, and right tackle and acting captain when the 1914 Harvard team trounced Yale 36 to 0. Bearing his name today at Harvard is Wally, Jr., freshman, and candidate for a blocking back position.

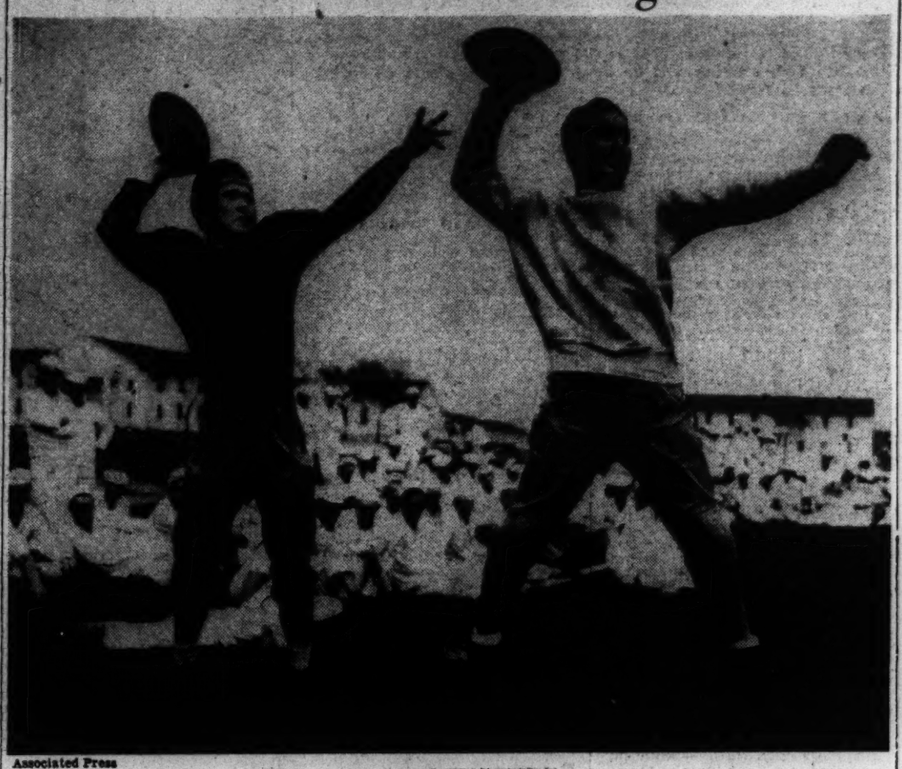
Charlie Cowen, at present battling big Wayne Johnson for the varsity fullback position, is a son of R. R. Cowen, 1916, tackle and guard on the 1913 and 1914 teams, respectively. The last year he was starting guard and the team, spearheaded by Eddie Mahan, ran up a 41-to-0 score.

Featured in Track

One other name is unknown to Crimson or Yale football, but the many track fans of that 1912-through-1914 period will remember that of William A. Barron, who scored points against the Blue in 1912, 1913, and 1914. He won the 440 the first two years and led the 1914 team as captain to two victories in the dashes. Despite his double effort the team lost, 37½ to 66½. On the squad today is Bill Barron, 3d, and he is one of the limited few seeking a tailback position.

The presence of these boys on the Harvard football squad is an able answer to proselyting and Big Time football. If Harvard sought out and induced the best football prospects to attend the University, these youngsters probably would never have the chance to emulate the deeds of their fathers in athletics.

Great Lakes Football Again



Associated Press

Navy Takes to the Air

Glen Cowart (left), former Texas Christian quarterback, takes a review lesson in passing from Lieut. Bennie Friedman (right), Great Lakes coach who did some fancy passing for Michigan in his college days, as the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station squad opened football practice Aug. 31. The Great Lakes team will meet most of the outstanding elevens in the Midwest this season.

No Drastic Changes Seen In Southwest Grid Season

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 2—Some 300 athletes of the seven Southwest Conference schools will be issued grid equipment Saturday and will begin practice Monday for the 1942 football season.

With few exceptions this year's football season is expected to be much the same as past years. Some of the familiar faces of veteran coaches will be missing, the crowds may be smaller, the teams' line-up may change from week to week because of the draft, and service teams dot ths schedule of some of the teams, but all in all there will be no drastic changes.

Opinion is divided as to whether the crowds will be smaller because of wartime transportation restrictions. Some business managers believe attendance may be higher because there is a greater demand than ever before for entertainment. The thousands of troops from outside states training in Texas may also boost attendance.

Ticket Sales

At the University of Texas, Ed Olle, business manager, has reported that pre-season ticket sales are well above last year's figure. This is a pretty good indication that there is no lag in interest in sports because last year the Longhorn football team had the greatest prospects in history.

Arkansas, located in a small town of only a few thousand and draws most of its crowds from towns within a 150-mile radius, is expected to be the hardest hit by travel restrictions.

All of the seven schools have lost one or more of their assistant grid coaches, but with the exception of Southern Methodist University, all head coaches will be on hand. Coach Madison Bell has joined the service and Business Manager Jimmy Stewart has taken over his duties.

Schedule Changes

The war has brought several schedule changes. Texas A. & M has changed the site of its game with Rice from College Station to Houston so as to give more fans a chance to see the game, Southern Methodist has moved its game with Hardin-Simmons from Corpus Christi to San Antonio for the same reason, and Texas A. & M. has canceled its game with Duke because of transportation difficulties and the dimout on the Atlantic seaboard.

Several of the Southwest Conference teams have scheduled service teams. The Aggies have scheduled the Corpus Christi Naval Air Base in the place of Duke. Texas Southern Methodist and Rice will also play the Corpus Christi team. Texas Christian University will play the Pensacola Naval Base at Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 24.

The question of whether freshmen will be allowed to play on varsity football teams in the Southwest Conference has been pigeonholed for the time being, and it is not likely that the question will be decided until after the season is over. Several schools have requested that first-year men be made eligible to compete in varsity sports.

Dropped Football

Four of the smaller colleges in Texas have dropped football for the duration, but the cancellation of their schedules will ha e no effect on Southwest Conference teams. The schools discontinuing football are Stephen F. Austin, St. Mary's of San Antonio, Texas A. & I. of Kingsville, and Trinity University. The latter was recently moved from Waxahachie to San Antonio.

With college gridmen going into the service every week it is difficult to tell at this time how the teams will line up by the time the playing season opens. Rice at present has 11 lettermen available and seven squadmen; Texas Christian 14 lettermen and nine squadmen; Texas A. & M. 13 lettermen and 14 squadmen; Texas 22 lettermen, and Southern Methodist 11 lettermen.

This would indicate that the University of Texas will be the overwhelming favorite. But the Longhorns lost their entire first team and most of the second team by graduation. **Joe Hornaday**

Visitors Win Net Matches Toward Title

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Our South American neighbors knocked spots off a pair of our seeded players in the third round of the national tennis championships at Forest Hills yesterday.

Harris Everett of Orlando, Fla., in particular, was dubious of the "good neighbor" policy after he had absorbed a 6—0, 6—1, 6—2 beating from Pancho Segura, the equable Ecuadorean before a crowd of 3,000 in the big stadium.

As for Sidney Wood, Jr., the veteran New Yorker, it took him time to recover, after he had been beaten by Alejo Russell, a wide-grinning vaquero from the Argentine, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Two Good Players

In Segura and Russell, the great southern continent has produced a couple of really good tennis players. It already was known, of course, that Segura was a title threat. He has won six of the 10 tournaments in which he engaged this summer.

Russell, like Segura, plays an all-court, forcing game. It will be quite a tussle when he meets Ted Schroeder, Jr., the top-seeded American, in the quarterfinals of the championships.

Schroeder, incidentlly, ran into a wasp's nest yesterday and was given more than one uneasy moment before he disposed of James Evert, a Chicago youngster, 7—5, 9—11, 6—4, 6—4.

Little Akron Jire

Segura completely outclassed Everett, the former University of North Carolina star, so much so that the stadium wondered how Everett had won his seventh seeding.

Shirley Frey, a pretty little 15-year-old from Akron, Ohio, dusted off Mrs. Madge Vosters of Lansdowne, Pa., 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, in one of the day's five third-round matches. Mrs. Vosters was at the point of becoming famous, having swatted Jinx Falkenburg and Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, a seeded player, in rapid succession. But little Shirley tucked her chewing gum into the opposite cheek and gave her much taller opponent a handsome beating. Shirley next, unfortunately, must play Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, the second-seeded girl player.

New Terrier Grid Coach Has Confidence for Fall

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This little piece was originally intended as a preview of Boston University's football plans for the coming season, but it has wound up as a story of its new coach instead. That in itself would not be unusual were it not for the unusual facts involved.

Plenty of colleges throughout the country have come up with new coaches this fall, and many have elevated assistants to take over while the head coaches are at war. One of the many is B. U., which placed Walt Holmer in charge after Pat Hanley was given his major's insignia in the Marines and called to duty.

For eight years Walt had been Pat's assistant, the coach of the Terrier backs, and a good job he had done, too. Since he came here in 1934 the Scarlet and White has never been without an outstanding kicker or a better-than-average passer, but Walt was so retiring that you would have to look in the program to see who was responsible for the B. U.'s backfield polish.

Walt was so quiet, as far as publicity was concerned, that he seemed like a walking edition of the modest violet. He made enough noise when coaching the boys, but his utterances for print were considered verbose when he said yes or no.

Now, however, he has blossomed into a polished speaker and a confident coach. You would almost think he had been practicing how to be a head coach in front of a mirror for the past eight years. He talked so easily and so fast yesterday that this correspondent didn't take a note and had to write from memory.

Amazing Change

After eight years of self-effacement the change in Holmer is almost amazing. But perhaps it is just a resumption of the characteristics which stamped him as an outstanding football player in his pre-B. U. days.

Walt, a tall man with a ready smile, has a background of 16 years in football, beginning with the time he played high school football at Moline, Ill. There he was an all-State tackle his junior year and an all-State fullback his senior year. He continued his brilliance at Northwestern, where he captained the 1928 eleven, was named All-Conference fullback, and was generally regarded as one of the best kickers in the Big Ten. Once, for example, he quick-kicked 70 yards on the fly. His senior year he played in the East-West game and personally led the westerners to victory by passing for two scores and going over once himself in their 20-0 victory.

In Pro Ranks

Following his career at Northwestern he played five years of professional football with such teams as the Chicago Bears, Chicago Cardinals, Boston Redskins, and Pittsburgh Pirates before coming to Boston.

By a Staff Photographer
Walt Holmer

Holmer is optimistic for this season, especially in his line where he says that the forward wall not only should be as good as last year but that "we can also look for an improvement." If he can find a good tailback—he has no triple threat in prospect—he expects to do as well as Hanley did last fall, winning five out of eight. He plans a change from Pat's double wing to more single wing stuff, so that he can use more speed plays, reserving the double wing for his passing attack and delayed offense. He does not plan to startle the grid world, but he is confident the Terriers will make it interesting for all opponents.

Russ Peterson and Bob McKelvey will help him with the line, and Walt, himself, will look after the backfield. Candidates will report at Nickerson Field, Weston, for their first drill next Tuesday.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Most Valuable Player Races

The most valuable player races are on. As no official tabulations are made until the season is over, the battle currently rages between the baseball writers, via their columns. And the struggle in each league is a good one. In fact, not until the pennant races have run out, will the boys be able to speak with authority. The awards, as usual, figure to be influenced by the final standings, and neither the Yankees nor Dodgers are yet within reach of a mathematical certainty.

Being winners a year ago, Joe Di Maggio and Dolph Camilli are out of the running. Although there is no rule against repeating, the critics have shied away from giving it to the same individual two years in succession.

Several Brooks

The power of the New York press already is working on several Yankee, Dodger and Giant players. Joe Medwick, Peewee Reese, Larry French, Whit Wyatt and even Camilli are being boosted at Ebbets Field. Pete Reiser, too, has his backers. But Medwick and Reese seem to be getting the biggest play, Joe because he drives in the runs and Reese because he is the spark of the inner defense. By winning his second straight batting crown, Reiser could make a strong bid in the closing days of the race. But, of course, the Dodgers would have to win the pennant.

The Giants, perhaps the surprise club of the National League, have had tremendous lifts from both Manager Ott and Mize, the slugging first sacker. Of the two, Ott probably rates highest, considering his added burden of leadership. In his 17 season, Mel has come back with one of the best. But because he can finish no better than third, he probably hasn't a chance.

Players in West

With the Cardinals moving in on the Dodgers in this last great push, the banner in the West is being carried for Enos Slaughter and Mort Cooper. Mort, despite a layoff of about two weeks in the middle of the summer, is going to win 20 games as the key man of Billy Southworth's mound staff. Slaughter, the best hitter in the majors through August, is the ball players' choice as No. 1 in the circuit. They claim Enos hits the ball harder than Reiser and is just as fast going down the line.

In the American League, candidates are nowhere to be seen in the West. It will be a Yankee or a Red Sox. A year ago you will remember that Ted Williams, although a .406 hitter with a second place club, was beaten out by Joe Di Maggio, and the yelling outside of New York was terrific. This time the Red Sox slugger figures to be the first American Leaguer since Lou Gehrig to win the triple offensive crown—hitting, runs batted in and homers. Also, he is top man in runs scored.

No matter where the Red Sox finish, Williams has been the greatest single punch in the majors, and it is his final season for the duration. With a club which no longer has the distance power of other years, "The Kid" has carried the attack. It will be hard to pass him up again. But the critics probably will. Some of them will be swayed by Ted's too numerous temperamental displays.

It is conceivable that Tex Hughson also will pick up some votes for Boston. Although he spent the first month of the campaign in the bull pen, the Texan is crowding the 20-win class. He hasn't pitched more than one or two really bad games all year.

The bell is being tolled at the Stadium for Charley Keller, Tiny Bonham, Joe Gordon and Di Maggio, with accent on the second baseman. Joe "Di Mag" is a great team man, no matter what he is hitting. Keller, too, has broken up a flock of ball games with his clouting and may yet pass Williams in the homer race. Bonham is Joe McCarthy's ace, regardless of what you may hear about Spud Chandler.

But Gordon is the boy who, every day, makes the plays and delivers the hits which have put the champs in front. He and Rizzuto are setting an all-time double play record. Don't let those old-timers tell you there ever was a greater defensive second sacker. And Joe is still in the batting race. He probably will keep the award at the Stadium.

Sports Around the Hub

Crowded Season Again at Hand

As usual at this stage of the season, baseball and football fans clash. The major league ball teams have not completed their schedules, not to mention the coming World Series, and yet here is football crowding the picture. Already gridiron games have been played by all-star and professional elevens and the local colleges are stirring with activity.

Harvard and Boston College are practicing daily toward their strenuous schedules ahead and Boston University, Northeastern and Tufts will be underway right after Labor Day. Interest in college football seems to be at a much higher peak than in recent years.

Despite the crowding of seasons, the Red Sox are not concerned. Their season attendance is mounting toward an all-time record, and while they still inhale the dust of the first-place Yankees, the latter has not mathematically clinched the pennant race yet. The Braves are taking a licking since their fortunes have not awakened much local baseball interest, and in addition the Army-Chicago Bears game Sunday, Sept. 20, clashes with a Braves home engagement.

* * *

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard, disappointed at his inability to accomplish much at his opening football session Monday, yesterday selected four teams from the more than 100 candidates on hand and announced he planned to concentrate on them. The rest he placed in the jayvee squad for development.

* * *

Briefs: The Fort Devens R. R. C. and Fort Terry nines will meet at Fenway Park Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the final for the First Service Command championship . . . The Order of Scottish Clans and the Boston Caledonian Club are sponsoring a field day at Brookline Town Field, Labor Day, with the proceeds to be turned over to the Mayor of Boston Fund for Soldiers and Sailors . . . Coach Stan Keck, taking over for Don McCallister, greeted 31 Norwich grid candidates yesterday . . . At Middlebury, San Guarnaccia welcomed 22 candidates. That is not as bad as it sounds, however, for more will report when their summer defense jobs are over . . . Denny Myers plans no more contact work at Boston College until next week.

Loses One-Hitter

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 2 (AP)—Allie Reynolds pitched 10⅓ innings no-hit ball for Wilkes-Barre of the Eastern League last night—but lost in 11 innings.

Elmira won, 1 to 0, when Reynolds allowed a walk and a sacrifice, then granted a single which scored the lone run.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	457	115	186	27	117	.346
Pesky	531	87	174	2	43	.328
Cronin	77	7	24	4	24	.312
Doerr	495	91	142	15	94	.287
Newsome	33	4	10	0	5	.303
Di Maggio	548	98	158	13	46	.288
Finney	285	50	91	2	42	.320
Lupien	385	52	105	2	38	.273
Tabor	471	55	120	12	75	.220
Peacock	225	14	58	0	16	.258
Fox	243	30	66	3	40	.285
Conroy	237	21	47	4	20	.198
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	240	24	68	0	33	.283
Holmes	400	45	134	3	38	.274
Wasne	280	36	78	1	20	.303
Klutzs	180	18	48	1	26	.254
Fernandes	494	69	132	6	50	.247
Miller	527	69	126	1	41	.241
West	384	46	93	11	43	.242
Gremp	194	11	43	3	15	.222
Masi	81	15	18	0	9	.222
Sisti	273	44	81	4	30	.297
Kaze	209	15	42	5	17	.201
Cuccinello	347	46	78	7	37	.225
Cooney	199	21	38	0	6	.191
Roberge	138	9	26	1	9	.189

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rutland	30	5	1	.833
Hughson	21	15	4	.789
Chase	12	4	1	.800
Brown	33	7	3	.778
Dobson	33	9	5	.643
Wagner	35	9	5	.300
Woodall	30	11	11	.500
Judd	27	3	3	.571
Newsome	33	5	3	.625
Ryba	34	9	3	.750

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	32	10	7	.588
Javery	33	12	14	.462
Salvo	31	6	7	.462
Sain	30	4	7	.364
Errickson	31	10	10	.500
Barrett	34	4	11	.267
Donovan	35	7	7	.500
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	1	.000

Bob Spiedel, in 1936 a catcher for the Cubs, is now a captain in the Army's quartermaster corps.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
New York	86	44	.662	
Boston	79	53	.598	8
St. Louis	68	61	.527	17½
Cleveland	67	64	.511	19½
Detroit	64	68	.485	23
Chicago	57	68	.456	26½
Washington	51	75	.405	33
Philadelphia	49	88	.358	40½

Results Sept. 1

Washington 4, Cleveland 3. (10 inns.)

Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	89	40	.690	
St. Louis	86	44	.662	3½
New York	71	59	.546	18½
Cincinnati	65	64	.504	24
Pittsburgh	58	68	.460	29½
Chicago	61	73	.455	30½
Boston	51	80	.389	39
Philadelphia	36	89	.288	51

Results Sept. 1

St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3. (11 inns.)
Chicago 10, New York 5.

Marquette will play the Great Lakes football team Nov. 14. In 1917 Marquette won from the Gobs 14-7. In 1919 a game went to Marquette, 39-0.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 1

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 10-0, Syracuse 1-2.
Baltimore 4-8, Jersey City 3-6.
Buffalo 5, Montreal 3.
Toronto 3, Rochester 2 (11 innings).

American Association
Toledo 3-6, Louisville 1-0.
Columbus 12, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 3.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 2.
Hollywood 2, San Francisco 0.
Portland 10, Sacramento 5 (11 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
Williamsport 6-2, Scranton 2-6.
Wilkes-Barre 4-6, Elmira 0-1 (second, 11 innings).
Binghamton 3-9, Hartford 1-1.
Albany 13, Springfield 6.

Texas League
Dallas 1-1, San Antonio 0-5.
Houston 6-4, Fort Worth 5-1.
Oklahoma City 1, Shreveport 0.
Tulsa 6, Beaumont 1.

Southern Association
Atlanta 2-1, New Orleans 1-2.
Little Rock 3, Knoxville 0.
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 2.
Only games scheduled.

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Two Missouri Women Solve Size Problem in Toddlers' Clothes

By Eleanor Richey Johnston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belton, Missouri

Attractive play clothes for toddlers (6 months to 3 years) that are sold by the weight of the child instead of his age, and that are designed to appeal to children even more than to their parents, are made in this quiet little Missouri town of less than 1,000 inhabitants. These toddlers' togs go to boys and girls all over the United States, and before the war they went to the Philippines, Hawaii, South Africa, South America, and Alaska.

"Children play three fourths of their awake hours and our factory is built on the conviction that their play clothes should not only be pretty but should fit them all over," Mrs. H. A. Jetmore, Vice-President and head designer of this Grace Manufacturing Company, said. "Most toddlers' clothes are simply fitted to older children and then graded down. We base our patterns on the fact that children of toddler age are in a class by themselves with short legs, big stomachs, and square shoulders. We weighed and measured every toddler in Belton and averaged our findings and combined this information with weight and measure data put out by the Government before we arrived at our present designs."

Patriotic Trend for Fall

Blue is the most desired color in toddler styles for fall. It must almost always be trimmed in bright red. Next in popularity for the stay-in months of fall and winter are the deeper shades of pink and peach. Materials are "whatever we can get in good quality," Mrs. Jetmore explained, since cotton goods are curtailed by allotments to the Army. Broadcloth, percale, chambray, pinwale corduroy, gabardine and poplin, pre-shrunk and washable, are favorite materials.

"Fall trends in styles for toddlers are towards the patriotic," Mrs. Jetmore said. "We have tried to stress this idea without putting emphasis on the military."

From crawlers for the six-months-old child to longalls (overalls) for the six-year-old, this company has made a "Buy Bonds" series of play clothes. They are of sturdy, medium-blue denim embroidered in red and white with such patriotic terms as "America on Guard" and "Buy a Bond." A pocket on each is made in the shape and color of a large savings stamp, and hidden in one of the pockets of every garment is a savings stamp book with a "nest egg" of one savings stamp already pasted in it. Another, darker blue group of garments is named the defense series. Appliquéd on them are a red tank, "Keep 'Em Rolling," a red ship, "Keep 'Em Sailing," and a red airplane, "Keep 'Em Flying."

Yoke dresses, pinafores, and overalls are toddler style classics and remain popular from year to year.

No Detail Neglected

The taking of infinite pains with details is a characteristic of this woman-run toddlers' clothes factory. An original, patented crawler is made wide in the seat to allow diaper room for the child not yet grown from this baby garment. It has also non-skid shoulder straps, tapered legs that allow unhampered activity and plackets that cannot gap.

"Our toddlers' clothes have names that appeal to children," Mrs. Jetmore explained. "Peek-a-boo, Mopsy-Flopsy, Paper Doll, Peppermint Candy (a pinafore), and Billy Bean, Tommy Tomato, and Peter Pumpkin (the latter for gardening clothes) are only a few. Their trimmings show their names. We like to hear children say, 'I wanna wear my Jack Beanstalk suit,' or some other special design, because it shows us that we are developing ideas that appeal to children and not just to parents."

Mrs. Grace Van Brunt, President and active head of this children's play clothes company, started, 10 year ago, in her own home in Kansas City, Mo., to make attractive play clothes for her own little daughter. Gradually she expanded, and five years ago the people of Belton invited her to bring her factory to the home town of her pioneer grandfather, George W. Scott, who had helped lay out the town and had given the site for the Belton City Hall. Mrs. Van Brunt established her then small factory in the city hall building. Later she moved to the town's old blacksmith shop. Now one of the three buildings occupied by the modern, up-to-the-minute factory is the town's old livery stable, "done over" with many wide windows and much clean white paint.

The Grace Manufacturing Company is a community affair in Belton. All of the 100 employees are local women. Head of the small outlet store for the "seconds" is the local banker's wife. An atmosphere of friendliness pervades the comfortable workrooms, and at the windows of the central, white-painted brick building there are flower-filled window boxes.

Montie Shields

(1) Two-piece play suit in two shades of green chambray. Green and white striped giraffe trim. Worn by a 2½-year-old. (2) Bittersweet-red piqué pinafore with embroidered paper-doll design. White dimity blouse modeled by a 2-year-old. (3) Blue zephyr chambray pinafore, fruit embroidery. White dimity blouse. (4) Crawler of yellow pinwale corduroy, wide seat for diaper room; non-skid shoulder straps and tapered legs. White broadcloth blouse. Sonny is 11 months old. (5) Faded-blue denim play suit worn by a 3-year-old. Longalls and shirt of same material. One of the defense-stamp series, with "America on Guard" embroidered in red and white under a flying eagle.

Museum Demonstrates Methods Of Household Management

By Bernice Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

You would scarcely expect to go to a museum to learn how to keep house. But that's exactly what Chicago women have been doing since the opening of the new "Homemaker and the War" exhibit recently installed at the Museum of Science and Industry there, through the co-operation of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. And now that it's there and proving so popular, it seems quite logical that an exhibit such as this be placed in a museum that has long been famous for its exhibits that really "work" and really "go."

Here, through actual working demonstrations in a kitchen and laundry that are in use throughout the day, through enlarged action photographs, and the use of movies, women are being shown the best ways to do all that is expected of them as patriotic housewives.

Trained home economists and food experts are busy all day long in the completely equipped kitchen, where they do everything from baking biscuits to turning out complete meals. In the demonstration on vegetable cooking, the housewives learn that to get the greatest possible food value they should use little or no water, start cooking with a fast heat, and cook quickly but without violent boiling, and use covered utensils. They learn to place foods in the refrigerator as soon as they arrive from the market and that the temperature in the main food compartment should never go above 40° F.

Every day is wash day at the Museum, for there is also a laundry. Here visitors learn that it saves electricity to run a washer only for the 7 to 12 minutes required to clean the clothes, and that overloading the machine is inefficient, since it increases power consumption and increases the wear on the clothes.

Among the helpful washday hints are: Toss a handful of salt into the rinse water before hanging clothes on the line in cold weather to keep them from freezing; mend tears and remove spots on any pieces before they are placed in the washer so that they will wear longer; make small bits of unused soap into a jelly with boiling water as this is ideal for washing stockings, gloves, and lingerie.

The women probably enjoy seeing a big ironing done while they sit back and relax. At the same time, they learn that they can save valuable electricity and time if they hang sheets and linens straight so that they will iron more easily, and that it's not the pressure or weight, but the contact of heat with the dampened garment that removes wrinkles.

Through large photographic murals instructions are given for the care of various appliances. Typical captions on these pictures read: "Bunched Clothes Tear the Wringer Rolls—Feed Clothes Evenly," "Dropping Ruins More Irons than Any Other One Thing," "Keep Ironer Free From Dust," "Don't Yank and Kink Cords."

The exhibit also brings home the importance of saving scrap materials. Beside an empty tooth paste tube, for instance, is a miniature plane and a sign reading, "32 Tubes Provide Tin for One Fighter Plane." Beside a stack of 25 pounds of paper are eight shell containers; beside an old iron, two helmets; and beside 50 feet of garden hose, four raincoats. Large pictures tell the story of the processing of household grease into TNT, its loading into shells, and its final firing from guns.

Making a Comfort—Rainy Day Adventure at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An inspiration comes. We think of something to do that will not only add brightness and diversion to the dark afternoon but also make a present for the home. We will start that wool comfort we have been thinking about for so long. The children can help and they will enjoy doing it.

And they do. Two big corrugated boxes are brought down from the storeroom by Big Brother and Big Sister, and, sitting on chairs that Little Brother has drawn up around the long dining table in the "eating end" of the kitchen, we go on an exploring expedition.

The whole rainbow of color is piled out on the table. Pieces of wool in varying shapes and sizes, in blues—especially blues—reds, browns, grays, rose, maroons, yellows, greens, some blacks, and a few bits of orange. All lovely, soft materials. A mother who loved to sew for her two daughters is responsible for them. They are the remnants from dresses, coats, and suits made over a period of years.

* * *

Irons are put on the kitchen range and Big Brother brings in more wood from the porch. We press each piece of cloth and the children lay them in piles according to color. Then the cutting process begins. We decided to cut five-inch squares, two of dark and two of bright, to make a "four-patch." Patterns are cut and the children are shown how to put them on "the straight of the goods." They do pretty well at it, with much twisting of tongues and bending of eyebrows. Baby Girl, four years old, is too young to cut, but she gathers up the scraps and puts them in the wastebasket, going round and round the table. And then, at last, the cutting is done, and it's time to "tend to the chores." How fast the afternoon has gone.

The next day the weather still is stormy, and as soon as we can get the housework done we bring the sewing machine into the kitchen. As a special favor Big Brother and Big Sister are allowed to run the machine.

Again a day flies by as if it had wings, and by the time it is ending the separate blocks are all sewed. We glow with pride at the sense of accomplishment.

* * *

The third and last day brings the most exciting part of the venture—that of laying the squares out on the floor of the sitting room so that they will form a symmetrical and harmonious whole. The dark squares must be placed so that they will run diagonally all over the quilt, the bright ones arranged to bring about an evenness of highlights. It takes a good deal of discussion and shifting and moving about to get the desired effect. Then we lift them, a row at a time, and stitch them together, and then stitch the rows.

What ohs and ahs of admiration go up when the sewing is completed. Everyone is sure it is the prettiest comfort top ever made, and Daddy is sure it will be good and warm. On the next trip to town we will get filling and lining and yarn for knotting it, and the next stormy Saturday we will "tie" it.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

In Defense of Bread Pudding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

I am mounting the soapbox in defense of bread pudding. How that delicious dish ever got such a bad name is beyond me unless its critics never tasted good bread pudding.

In Frank Swinnerton's "Nocturne," Jenny "abominated bread pudding," and no wonder, for Emmy cut "wedges" of it with a "knife" and put them upon plates. At my folks' home the delicious, golden-brown, custardy, juicy bread pudding has to be dished out with a spoon and put into sauce dishes, not upon flat plates. Just why all that juice appears, I don't know, but there is so much of it that we never add milk or cream to the pudding at the table. That juice reminds me of the "nectar of the gods." And eating this pudding is not the work of "laborious demolition," as eating one of those "wedges" was to Jenny, for it slides down only too soon.

I once had lunch with a friend who scoffed at bread pudding. We were at a pretty little tea room with red lacquered furniture and flower-entwined latticework on the ceiling. Surely a place to get good bread pudding, thought I. It was on the menu, so praising it highly and hoping to convince her of its goodness, I persuaded her to order it with me. It was one of the few arguments I ever won, only to lose in the end, for, horrors, when the pudding came it was just like Emmy's stiff, solid "wedges."

There was a happier experience at another tea room. A lady with a coq-feather hat and jade earrings sat near me and, while wondering if I dared so openly to display my plebian taste as to order bread pudding in her elegant presence, I observed that she had ordered bread pudding! So I did likewise, feeling that I could eat my pudding in peace and that it would be good—and I did and it was.

Now after all this I should give the recipe or the interested persons, if any, may be disappointed and the scoffers may continue to scoff. So here it is, and how I hope it turns out to be good!

Bread Pudding

1 qt. milk
3 slices dried bread broken in pieces
¼ teaspoon salt
2 eggs beaten with fork
½ generous cup sugar

Mix well. Generous sprinkling of nutmeg on top. Bake in hot oven (not too hot) from 30 to 45 minutes until firm in center and browned on top.

Alice

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

"I'm delighted—my hair is softer and easier to handle with Rap-I-Dol," says Mrs. E. M., of Chicago—one of the many hundreds of readers of The Christian Science Monitor who are getting results that you can see—feel—and enjoy! And think what all this means to your personal appearance!

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The Home Forum

Effectual Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE POET TENNYSON once declared,

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

Many of the greatest and noblest characters in the history of the world have advocated the use of prayer, and have themselves relied upon it for comfort, strength, and peace. United States history relates the fact that during a critical time in the Revolutionary War, George Washington knelt in the snow at Valley Forge and prayed for the help of Almighty God. During the Civil War, when he was President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln turned constantly to God in prayer for guidance, understanding, and strength.

The Scriptures contain many accounts of good results received by those who prayed aright, but Holy Writ also admonishes that those who pray amiss do not receive those things for which they seek. In his epistle, James writes (4:3), **"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts."** However, immediately following this admonition he points the comforting way of deliverance from mistaken methods of selfish seeking and says (4:7,8): **"Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double minded."**

In answer to the direct request of his disciples that he teach them to pray, Christ Jesus gave them the brief prayer known to all Christians as the Lord's Prayer. This prayer, understood and used in its spiritual sense, is potent to save, bless, and heal all mankind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this statement about the Lord's Prayer (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 16): **"Our Master taught his disciples one brief prayer, which we name after him the Lord's Prayer. Our Master said, 'After this manner therefore pray ye,' and then he gave that prayer which covers all human needs."** Farther along on the same page she says, **"Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."**

Christian Science healing, for more than seventy-five years, has been as it is now being successfully accomplished through Christianly scientific prayer. Unnumbered thousands of suffering and distressed people have experienced healing of both sin and disease through utilization of this spiritual system of healing and salvation. Poverty has been overcome, false appetites have been destroyed, sorrow has been replaced by joy, and discord in homes and between individuals associated in business has been harmoniously adjusted.

True prayer is more than the repetition of certain words or phrases. One's mental attitude is of prime importance. What one genuinely desires to attain, he will strive for. If one honestly and humbly cherishes a desire for righteousness and purity, and then puts forth a sincere effort to live in accord with his right desire, he will find that, looking to God as the source of all good, his prayer will be answered, his life enriched, and his relationship to God will be better understood. And he will see that man, as the child of God, is in possession of freedom, health, harmony, and joy.

Sometimes it is asked by new students of Christian Science just how unceasing prayer is made possible. In answer it may be said that no certain form of words, nor any specially appointed place, is requisite for prayer. Christ Jesus prayed and received the answer to prayer wherever he was, without regard to location, environment, or material conditions. Whether alone in the mountains, on the stormy sea, in the crowded temple, by the wayside, or in humble homes the master Christian sought and received immediately the answer to his righteous prayer. As we learn to pray the prayer of spiritual affirmation, understanding, and realization, as well as the prayer of righteous petition, we readily see how to engage in unceasing prayer.

Writing in the textbook, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy states (p. 15), **"In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness;"** adding: **"We must 'pray without ceasing.' Such prayer is answered, in so far as we put our desires into practice. The Master's injunction is, that we pray in secret and let our lives attest our sincerity."** Christian Science makes plain that all who will may pray the **"effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man,"** which the Apostle James declares (James 5:16), **"availeth much."**

During the first World War, a young man was being trained as an Army airplane pilot. He had for some time been troubled whenever he had to make an altitude test. After his ship reached a certain height, he would become dizzy and faint, and fear seemed to overwhelm him. He sought the aid of a Christian Science Camp Welfare Worker, who was stationed near his camp. Christian Science treatment was given, and the result was that when a few days later this young pilot took his final examination in altitude flying, he was entirely free of all inharmonious conditions and felt no fear. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 13), **"Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."** And anyone may avail himself of God's help at all times, and under any adverse circumstances, through the use of effectual prayer.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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No Title

If you write poetry
you will find
people, on the whole,
quite kind.
"She is poet," they will say,
and leave you, like a child,
to play.
For though it be
most trivial thing
to open little mouth and sing
in such a day,
it will, at any rate,
avail
to keep the girl out of jail:
better verse
than something worse
for wayward one.

Ah, they do not know,
not they!
pen's dire possibility.
They do not know
that word can be—
turn of key
and spread of net
and dark loosing of a tide,
cat-claw
in the spine of pride,
spark, soft set,
to straw of law;
they do not know
what phrase can start
mutinously
in a muted heart,
or how, to very root of time,
minds have moved
to match a rhyme
and, moving, have moved
free with them
whole worlds of theorem.

They do not know;
and possibly
it's better so.

DORIS PEEL

The Announcement

These rumors spread that summer time has gone:
The tang of air, the bronze upon the corn,
Pale gold on hills entwined with china blue
Where yesterday the fresh green grasses grew,
A lonely bird crouched under dripping eaves,
Bright crimson stains upon the maple leaves,
The clearer chirp of crickets in the night,
A bee too drowsy for his sunward flight,
And wagons creaking on the hard highway
When bringing home the loads of fragrant hay.
Today a brown leaf whirled against my face,
Autumn's announcement sent through sapphire space
By lyric wind set in a minor key,
Like some old wistful, haunting melody.

MABRY HARPER

All Primitive Art

ALL PEOPLES EMBELLISH their objects of daily use and evolve similar types of designs, combinations of primary colors, simplified straight-line textile patterns and stylizations resulting from a primitive inventiveness or imposed by the use of similar materials or tools. All this is found in Mexico, and whoever knows the folk arts of Europe will not fail to discover similarities between certain Mexican objects and their equivalents in Russia, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, or Sweden.

But one is astounded not only by the abundance of beautiful objects that the Mexican people make, but by the quality of esthetic achievement in so many of them. The simplest jar surprises at times with its beauty of proportion; in the decorations of Guadalajara pottery the poetic sense of composition and line reminds us of Persian prints; and a softness of tones and happy decorative inventiveness make the Talavera of Puebla akin to the ceramics of China. The lacquers of Michoacán recall in their combinations of colors and in their delicate floral designs the charm of tropical gardens. . . .

To this feeling for beauty, at once naïve and refined, the Mexican adds an abundant resourcefulness and an almost Asiatic capacity for minute detail—From "Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art." (New York: Museum of Modern Art.)

As to That Crock of Yeast

SOMEWHERE, included in my gallery of memories, is a mental picture of the little girl that was I, trudging down a dusty country lane and out on to a dustier high road. The summer sun is beating down and the sober, freckled little face under the stiff gingham sunbonnet is flushed. I am swinging a small tin pail in my hand, as I watch the slowly-nearing white spot under the giant cottonwood, which is really Grandmother's house.

There had been a near-tragedy at our house that morning. Mother had gone to the milk-house to bring in the yeast, "'gainst Friday's baking," only to find the little brown crock, that always stood at the end of the shelf with the shining tin pans of milk, overturned and its precious contents a whitish pool, slowly sinking into the hard brown earth of the floor. And now I was on my way to Grandmother's to get a fresh "starter."

* * *

Ours was an orderly household and to lose one's yeast was almost unthinkable, like having the well run dry or not starting house-cleaning the first week in May. To be sure, Mother had not meant to let it "die." If she had, I never could have faced Grandmother. She might even have said that Mother was "shif'less" and the way Grandmother said "shif'less" made one feel outcast indeed. That was the way she described the families that lived down by the creek; they didn't wash on Mondays, iron on Tuesdays or even bake on Fridays. But, in spite of Mother's innocence, I dreaded asking for a new "starter." Grandmother had given her the other one on her wedding-day, as she had given one to Aunt Millie, Aunt Maud, and numerous other brides in the village. To be sure, Aunt Maud had let hers "die" even before she went west and declared with a fine show of independence that her "salt-rising" bread, made with "emptins," was just as good as Grandmother's. I never rightly knew what "emptins" were; but, from the way Mother spoke of them, I felt they were some culinary heresy, like putting brown sugar in the baked beans instead of using the time-honored molasses.

But Aunt Millie and Mother had kept their yeast year after year; not, of course, as long as Grandmother had. Grandmother had brought hers from Illinois in a covered wagon. Many times she had told me how there had been a warning of an Indian raid on the settlement, and how she had snatched up her baby in one arm, her crock of yeast in the other and run for the stockade. "Saved 'em both, too," she always added with a chuckle, "and raised your father on bread from that very crock."

* * *

It seemed presumptuous, somehow, to ask for another "starter." I turned in at the white picket gate. Grandmother was rocking on the side porch, fanning herself vigorously with a palm-leaf fan. I explained what had happened, emphasizing that it was no fault of Mother's, and made my request. For a few awful seconds, I thought she was going to say "shif'less"; but, instead, she muttered something about "that dratted cat must ha' got in." "Take off your bonnet, child," she added, "and I'll get you a glass of milk."

Together we went to the cool stone milk-house, where she filled a pitcher with milk and my little tin pail with "starter." In the kitchen, she got down from the pantry shelf the little glass mug that was especially for me and let me choose two big cookies. I always chose one with caraway seed and one with a fat raisin in the center, and nibbled around the edge like a frugal squirrel, leaving the raisin for the last delicious bite.

* * *

The contents of the little pail assured an unbroken succession of Friday bakings, and a dozen years later I, too, received, on my wedding-day, a brown crock of "starter." The torch of good housekeeping thus passed into my hands.

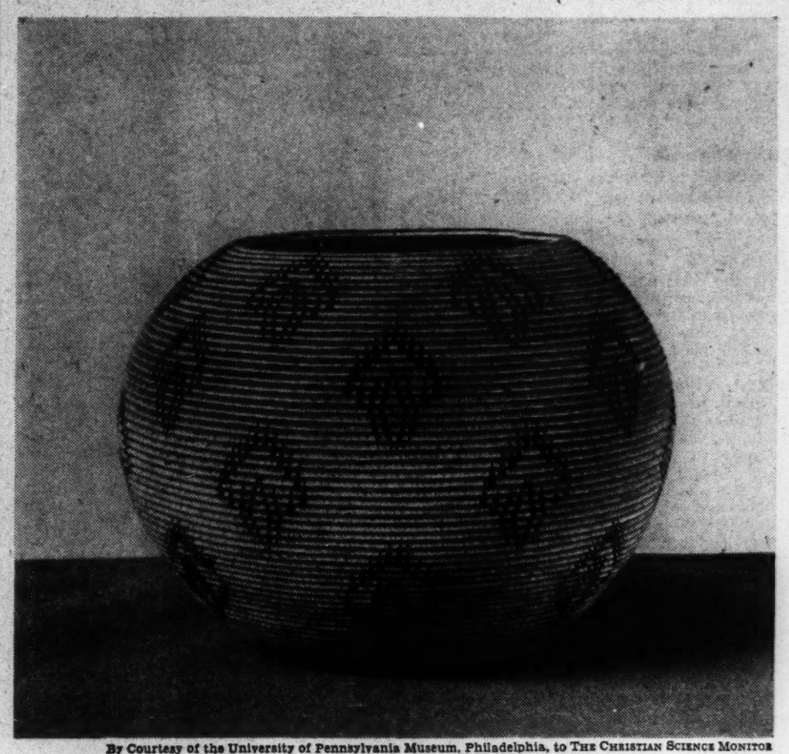
I carried it with me when we moved to the city, but here I forgot tradition sufficiently to buy a bread mixer. Mother's only comment was that she guessed Retty had gone citified, but it was a long time before I told her that, while on a vacation, I had let my yeast "die" and that I was using a commercial product. I hope Grandmother would not call me "shif'less"; I have kept the torch burning, although she might think dimly. My boys have grown to six-foot manhood on bread from that old mixer, but I wonder what any one of my daughters-in-law would say if I should offer to pass my mixer on to her!

* * *

No, home breadmaking seems to be a lost art and one wonders why. No one denies that home-baked bread is finer flavored and more nourishing than the best baker's bread. Was there ever a baker that did not advertise: "Just like home made," "Like mother used to make," or "Takes you back home"? Can it be that we have come to be such slaves to the mass-production idea that everything must be produced in a hopper, caught on a conveyor belt and delivered to us wrapped in waxed paper or cellophane?

Surely, there is as much satisfaction in producing the long brown loaves of dark sweet-smelling bread, which mean so much to the pleasure and well-being of the family, as there is in knitting a suit or playing a clever hand at bridge. Something went out of American life when brides began to "let their starter die."

DAISY L. DETRICK



By Courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INDIAN BASKET: *Woven by Dat-so-la-lee*

ALTHOUGH most of the arts and crafts of the contemporary American Indians are made by women, Dat-so-la-lee is one of very few Indian women who have become personally famous for superlative workmanship. This Washo coiled basket is a specimen of her handiwork.

The art of basketry is one of the most ancient in America. The basket evolved as a container which was manufactured from materials such as twigs, tule, grass fiber, roots, and wood fiber. The basket, while its shape resembles bowls and trays of ceramic material, is really a textile which has been evolved through coiling or weaving. Basketry at one time replaced pottery on the West Coast of America. Little Washo baskets were filled with seeds and grains for the purpose of cultivating the good-will of the harvest spirit. While baskets were employed for such ritual purpose, they also served practical everyday needs. Into their fabric was woven a design of pictorial or abstract character. The patterns were developed by the women as they worked with the materials and were inspired by subjects observed in nature, such as the tracks of the coyote, the back of the turtle, the wings of the butterfly, the blossom of the squash plant.

The most beautiful decorative motifs in basketry are those that seem to be inspired by the material, and the method; those designs that evolve in the process of manufacture. Such seems to be the character of this beautiful coiled basket by Dat-so-la-lee. The ornamental motif is animated and yet integrated in the coiling. Its vertical emphasis provides a pleasing contrast with the horizontal directions of the coils. We hope that this age-old tradition will continue despite the rivalry of machine manufacture.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Sheepfold

Through the hushed hills' drowsy twilight,
Through its rose and gray,
A ram's bell sends its silver music,
And in close array
Through the sunset-tinted shadows
Drift the sheep again
Homeward to the fold's contentment
From the pasture's hill and glen.

Then the silver bell is silent,
Rose and gray are one;
Dimly now the dark hills mirror
Golden glories of the sun—
Leaving in the friendly shadows
Underneath the twilight's spell
The old sheepfold dreaming gently
Of a far, sweet, homing bell!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

LA ORACION EFICAZ

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL POETA TENNYSON una vez dijo:

"Más cosas se logran con la oración
de lo que el mundo sueña."

Muchos de los caracteres más grandes y nobles del mundo han recomendado el empleo de la oración, y ellos mismos han confiado en ella para su consuelo, fortaleza y paz. La historia de los Estados Unidos relata el hecho de que durante una época crítica en la Guerra Revolucionaria Jorge Washington se arrodilló sobre la nieve en el Valle Forge y oró pidiendo la ayuda de Dios Todopoderoso. Durante la Guerra Civil, cuando Abrahán Lincoln era Presidente de los Estados Unidos, se volvió constantemente a Dios en oración pidiendo dirección, entendimiento y fortaleza.

Las Sagradas Escrituras contienen muchos relatos de los buenos resultados recibidos por aquellos que oraron correctamente, pero las Escrituras también advierten que aquellos que oran mal no recibirán lo que buscan. Santiago en su epístola dice (4:3), "Pedís y no recibís, porque pedís con mala intención, para gastar en vuestros placeres". Sin embargo, inmediatamente después de esta advertencia, él indica la mejor manera de librarse de los métodos equivocados del egoísmo que busca lo suyo propio y dice (4:7, 8): "¡Someteos, pues a Dios; mas resistid al diablo, y huirá de vosotros! ¡Acercaos a Dios, y él se acercará a vosotros! ¡Limpiaos las manos, oh pecadores, y purificaos los corazones, los que sois de ánimo doble!"

En contestación a una directa petición de sus discípulos de que les enseñase a orar, Cristo Jésús les dió una breve oración conocida por todos los cristianos como el Padre nuestro. Esta oración entendida y empleada en su sentido espiritual es capaz de salvar, bendecir y curar a toda la humanidad. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, hace esta declaración acerca del Padre nuestro (SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES, CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS, página 16): "Nuestro Maestro enseñó a sus discípulos una breve oración que llamamos por él la oración dominical. Nuestro Maestro dijo: 'Vosotros, pues, orad así', y entonces les dió esa oración que cubre todas las necesidades humanas." Más abajo en la misma página ella dice: "Solamente cuando nos elevamos por encima de los sentidos materiales y del pecado podemos alcanzar la aspiración nacida del cielo y la conciencia espiritual que se indica en la oración dominical y la cual instantáneamente cura a los enfermos."

La curación de la Ciencia Cristiana por más de setenta y cinco años ha sido y es ahora efectuada con buen éxito por medio de la oración cristianamente científica. Incontables millares de personas dolientes y acongojadas, han experimentado curación tanto del pecado como de la enfermedad, valiéndose de este sistema espiritual de curación y salvación. La pobreza ha sido vencida, falsos apetitos han sido destruídos, la tristeza ha sido reemplazada por el gozo, y la discordia en los hogares y entre individuos asociados en los negocios ha sido corregida armoniosamente.

La verdadera oración es más que repetir ciertas palabras o frases. La actitud mental es de gran importancia. Lo que uno desea sinceramente obtener, por eso se esforzará. Si uno alberga verdadera y humildemente un deseo de rectitud y pureza y hace un esfuerzo sincero de vivir de acuerdo con su justo deseo, encontrará que, volviéndose a Dios como la fuente de todo bien, su petición será concedida, su vida enriquecida y su relación con Dios será mejor entendida. Y así verá que el hombre como hijo de Dios tiene libertad, salud, armonía y gozo.

Algunas veces los nuevos estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana preguntan, como es posible orar sin cesar. En contestación se puede decir que ninguna forma definida de palabras, ni ningún lugar especialmente señalado, son requisitos de la oración. Cristo Jesús oró y recibió respuesta a sus oraciones en dondequiera que se hallaba, sin consideración al lugar ni al medio o condiciones materiales. Ya a solas en las montañas, ya en el tempestuoso mar o en el templo lleno de gente, al lado del camino o bien en los humildes hogares, el maestro Cristiano buscó y recibió inmediata respuesta a sus justas oraciones. Cuando aprendamos a orar la oración de afirmación espiritual, de entendimiento y comprensión, así como la oración de justas peticiones, en seguida veremos como se puede orar sin cesar.

Escribiendo en el libro de texto (SCIENCE AND HEALTH), la señora Eddy dice en la página 15: "En el tranquilo santuario de los anhelos sinceros, debemos negar el pecado y sostener la totalidad de Dios"; añadiendo: "Debemos orar 'sin cesar'. Tal oración obtiene respuesta en la medida en que ponemos nuestros deseos en práctica. El mandato del Maestro es que oremos en secreto y que nuestras vidas atestigüen nuestra sinceridad." La Ciencia Cristiana expone con claridad que todos aquellos que así lo deseen pueden orar "la súplica ferviente del hombre justo", la cual, el Apóstol Santiago declara (Santiago 5:16), "mucho puede".

Durante la primera guerra mundial se le enseñaba a un joven en el ejército a ser piloto de aeroplanos. El tenía dificultad siempre que era necesario hacer una prueba de altura. Cuando su aeroplano llegaba a cierta altura, se aturdía y desmayaba, y el temor le sobrecogía. Buscó la ayuda del encargado de la Ciencia Cristiana en aquel campamento que tenía el deber de ayudar a aquellos que lo necesitasen. Este le dió tratamientos de la Ciencia Cristiana, y el resultado fué que unos días más tarde el joven piloto pasó su exámen final en vuelo de alturas, quedó completamente libre de toda condición inarmónica y jamás volvió a sentir temor. La señora Eddy dice (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, página 13): "El Amor es imparcial y universal en sus adaptaciones y dádivas." Y cualquiera puede aprovecharse de la ayuda de Dios en todo tiempo y bajo cualquier circunstancia adversa por medio del uso de la oración eficaz.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Waste No Pity on the Admiral of the Ocean Sea

AMERICA would eventually have been discovered if the Great Enterprise of Columbus had been rejected; yet who can predict what would have been the outcome? The voyage that took him to "The Indies" and home was no blind chance, but the creation of his own brain and soul, long studied, carefully planned, repeatedly urged on indifferent princes, and carried through by virtue of his courage, sea-knowledge, and indomitable will. No later voyage could ever have such spectacular results, and Columbus's fame would have been secure had he retired from the sea in 1493. Yet a lofty ambition to explore further, to organize the territories won for Castile, and to complete the circuit of the globe, sent him thrice more to America. These voyages, even more than the first, proved him to be the greatest navigator of his age, and enabled him to train the captains and pilots who were to display the banners of Spain off every American cape and island between Fifty North and Fifty South. . . .

Columbus had a proud, passionate and sensitive nature that suffered deeply from the contempt to which he was early subjected, and the envy, disloyalty, ingratitude, and injustice which he met as a discoverer. He wrote so freely out of the abundance of his complaint, as to give the impression that his life was more full of woe than of weal. That impression is false. As with other mariners, a month at sea healed the wounds of a year ashore, and a fair wind blew away the memory of foul weather. . . . Columbus had a Hellenic sense of wonder at the new and strange, combined with an artist's appreciation of natural beauty; and his voyages to this strange new world brought him to some of the most gorgeous coastlines on the earth's surface. Moreover, Columbus had a deep conviction of the immanence, the sovereignty and the infinite wisdom of God, which transcended all his sufferings, and enhanced all his triumphs. Waste no pity on the Admiral of the Ocean Sea! He enjoyed long stretches of pure delight such as only a seaman may know, and moments of high, proud exultation that only a discoverer can experience.—From "Admiral of the Ocean Sea: a Life of Christopher Columbus," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Distribution of Industry ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's demand that New York City be given more war work is emphasizing again the tremendous dislocation which America's mammoth armament effort is bringing about. The Mayor apparently believes that his city has not received its fair share of production orders and that, as a consequence, approximately 400,000 persons are needlessly out of work.

In some ways Mr. La Guardia's problem is unique, since the difficulty in most industrial areas is not to find work but to find men. The War Manpower Commission under Paul V. McNutt and the Selective Service Board have already begun a tug-of-war in their opposite efforts to keep men at work and to put them into uniform.

In many parts of the country farmers have given up all hope of getting hired help for the harvest and have either resigned themselves to seeing a part of their crop go to waste or have worked out a makeshift, emergency arrangement with their neighbors. According to federal surveys, migration from farms and rural villages to industrial centers is at flood-tide and shows no sign of abating. Cities which lost population between 1930 and 1940 are now growing.

Boom Aggravated Conditions

But there is general agreement that today's dislocations are only a hint of what may come after the war unless the greatest care is taken in passing through the postwar readjustments. It was recognized before the outbreak of war in Europe that the United States suffered from a faulty distribution of industry. It is recognized even more fully today that the wartime boom has aggravated this situation.

A recent release by the War Production Board gives a state-by-state list of the dollar value of contracts for supplies and new facilities issued by the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the British Government. It is apparent from this list that early warnings against concentrating more industry in heavily industrialized states have been largely neglected, probably through necessity.

The point was made at least two years ago that while it was obviously necessary to give tremendous contracts to industries already established, the Government would do well to locate the bulk of the new factories in states which had little industry or which were suffering from poor agricultural conditions, exhausted national resources and overpopulation.

When it became apparent that this advice was not being followed, the special Senate committee investigating the national defense program announced through its chairman, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, that it would attempt to bring about a broader distribution of war orders. It has succeeded to some extent, although far less than many observers believe necessary for the future good of the country.

The latest WPB list shows that of the $22,099,000,000 contained in contracts for new facilities ordered through June of this year, nearly 32 per cent was given to the six highly industrialized states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois and California.

Allocation to South

Similarly, we find that 13 of the lightly industrialized states of the South received less than 21 per cent of the total. While the gap between 21 per cent and 32 per cent may not seem so large at first glance this is only a part of the story and does not give the whole picture.

In the first place, a large portion of the money spent in the South was spent for the establishment of training camps—vitally necessary today but virtually worthless after the war.

Similarly, the industrial facilities which are being set up in the South are frequently designed to produce powder and shells—also objects of value today but practically worthless tomorrow.

In the North and East, however, much of the new facilities are such as to complement the heavy industry already there. Detroit is receiving tank, engine and airplane factories. The northeastern seaboard is getting new shipbuilding facilities; Pittsburgh is expanding its steel plants and Cleveland and Cincinnati are enlarging their machine tool industries.

So when the time comes to see what each section has left out of wartime building, the impoverished South, badly in need of industrial employment for millions of Southerners now forced to live in substandard conditions, will find itself with a whole raft of training camps and munitions factories, but not a great deal in the way of civilian industry.

While many officials in Washington regret the further concentration of industry in a few limited areas, they claim that it was inevitable that new plants should be located near the greatest supply of skilled labor. They admit that the postwar readjustment will be severe but so far have gone no further than hoping that the situation will work itself out some way, somehow.

Pendulum in Southwest Pacific Swings to the Allies

Victory at Milne Bay in withdrawal of Japanese alters entire picture of New Guinea positions.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 2—Last Sunday, when Australian troops, taking the offensive, marched down the track from Qeligili as far as the Askoebule Mission and beyond and found no Japanese except casualties, was one of the most momentous days for the war in the Southwest Pacific.

The victory at Milne Bay can have consequences out of all proportion to the size of the action itself. Within five days the whole position in the New Guinea area has been changed.

The pendulum has swung suddenly and unexpectedly very much in the direction of the United Nations. It was a mysterious affair, the whole of this Milne Bay action.

It was never in any sense of the word a battle. Apart from the naval shelling and the thud of our bombs exploding, sounds of fighting were sporadic and infrequent, interludes to the pall of silence that covers this jungle country.

An Eerie Quality

Stories of fierce and bitter fighting as put out in some of the press releases were, to put it midly, slight hyperboles.

The engagement had an eerie quality all of its own. The Japanese suddenly landed in unknown force, pushed back our patrols and crept their way stealthily through a scrub toward our main positions, and, after five days of skirmishing and patrol clashes they as suddenly disappeared.

I was the only journalist to witness this strange weird encounter in the density of the Papuan jungles where during the course of the engagement both sides rarely saw each other, and the sound of fighting was limited to occasional bursts of firing, blanketed and ghostly through the heavy mists that hung overhead most of the time.

It was sheer luck that I was there at all. I had gone to Milne Bay to see what was going on in this new and semisecret Allied base.

I had seen all I wanted and was due to sail on a ship Tuesday. At midday Tuesday my ship had vanished at five minutes' notice and I was left stranded, unable to get away even had I wanted to.

Everything else started with the same suddenness. There was sudden frenzied activity in the air. I spent the whole of that afternoon watching our fighters and bombers picking up their bomb loads, flying off in a northeasterly direction across the mountains, to be back again within 40 minutes for another bomb load and refueling.

At the same time further eastward a large enemy force was picked up by our reconnaissance making toward Milne Bay.

It consisted of two cruisers, one destroyer, two transports, and a minesweeper. Before the Allies could seriously engage this convoy it was lost in the rains and mists that cover the whole of this area.

By midnight this force had steamed into Milne Bay. There was nothing to stop it—no naval ships and the visibility was too bad for our bombers to attack them successfully in the blackness of the night. The first that anyone knew of the arrival of this convoy was a sudden rush of heavy naval guns.

Problem in Defense

For five hours this bombardment kept up; the night sky was split by dazzling flashes; mountains echoed and re-echoed with the detonations and the thud of exploding shells, and even the densest part of the forests momentarily were illuminated.

The Japanese had set us a difficult problem in defense. There wasn't any knowing where they were going to land. Milne Bay is a great elongated horseshoe 90 miles round from East Cape to China Strait.

It is hemmed in by densely wooded mountains, some rearing up to more than 4,000 feet. Some of them sweep sheer down into the sea, but mostly thick inpenetrable jungles of scrub or sago palm form a belt of from two to three miles between the shore and foothills.

At the west end of the Bay [the bay runs East and west, the east being an open sea] a 10-mile strip of coconut plantation is the only part that is not jungle, and this is where the Allied positions lay.

Around this Bay there are scores of possible landing beaches; some of them with such deep water that 10,000-ton ships can tie up alongside the palm trees on the shore.

Japanese Disappear

The Japanese actually landed on the north side of the Bay under a screen of naval gunfire. From that moment until they departed five days later it was a guessing match. There was no accurate information on how many men or how much equipment had been put ashore.

By daylight the Japanese had disappeared into the jungle which offered an inpenetrable screen against aerial reconnaissance.

The fleet had also disappeared, with the loss of one transport which I saw burning away at Killerton Point.

Milne Bay is said among the troops to have two seasons, the rainy one and the wet. This was rainy. At some time every day there was a downpour—a mere two to four inches in an hour or two. For the remainder of the day few brief spells of brilliant sunshine, which lit up the whole grandeur of the bay, were submerged in a continual semidrizzle with low-hanging clouds.

Everywhere there is a quagmire of mud and, what was worse, under cover of this weather the Japanese fleet could come and go at will and unobserved.

Battle in the Dark

After the first landing on Tuesday, the fighting became literally and metaphorically a battle in the dark. At very infrequent intervals during the next four days did either side emerge sufficiently into the open to be seen.

Apart from a few tanks, some flame throwers and three-inch mortars on their side, and some guns on ours the weapons favored were Tommy guns and simple tricks of jungle warfare.

There weren't any targets for our guns. Heavy bombers flew continually over the forests dropping loads of explosives where they thought the enemy might be.

Our fighters skimmed the tree tops, spraying them with machine-gun fire in the hopes of bringing down snipers. They threw out "daisy cutters" light antipersonnel bombs, which cut down the undergrowth and spread faint-hearted fires in the soaking jungles.

Our guns barked from time to time like dogs at the suspected presence of some stranger.

Little to Be Seen

But for all this industry there was little to show for it. This difficulty in finding targets may be the explanation for the fact that the Japanese left their own men almost completely without aerial support.

There were no fixed positions. The tide of battle flowed backward and forward in little patrols in the perpetual twilight jungle; an ambush here, an infiltration and counter infiltration there, a sudden burst of fire and then silence as one side or the other of the forces tried to extricate themselves from awkward positions.

In this macabre setting in the jungle human stability played as great a part as anything else.

Even to be in the jungle at night is eerie enough, but to be here stalking someone who might be stalking you has all the qualities of the most hair-raising mystery thriller.

I tried it myself. I attached myself to a patrol and walked for eight hours through the night, up and down slippery twisting tracks where only one man can go at a time.

Voices in the Dark

Occasionally the moon threw flickering shadows across the path, glowworms and fireflies, hovering around shrubs and turning them into a semblance of electrically lighted Christmas trees, cast a ghostly illumination.

Mostly it was pitch dark as you stumbled and slithered through the morass and inches-deep mud.

A sudden voice from the blackness would say "Good night, master," and your heart would skip several beats and there would be a native unseen standing a foot away from you.

Fortunately we met no Japanese; but other patrons like us who were fanning out over 20 miles of jungle were seen.

It is an unpleasant feeling to be mixed up in a game of lethal blindman's buff. That was what the battle of Milne Bay was—unpracticable from beginning to end; finishing as suddenly as it had begun. It was a critical five days for the whole war of the Southwest Pacific.

Being almost completely in the dark as to what the Japanese had, and being cut off from the possibility of reinforcement by the presence of the Japanese ships, we were left to face the unknown with the cheering knowledge that the Japanese usually plan these forays with great thoroughness, leaving ample margin for unforeseen circumstances.

Secret Well Kept

As it turned out, the Japanese made a serious miscalculation. There was nothing to prevent them knowing that we were at Milne Bay, but their inability to peer through the green camouflage of the forests and coconut palms prevented them from estimating our full strength. For once, a closely guarded secret had remained more or less secret.

Far-reaching results are bound to follow from this miscalculation. The loss of men and material won't worry the Japanese much—they didn't have much of either anyway.

The heavy blow is their failure to seize one of the pivotal positions in the New Guinea area. This one battle has knocked the staging for an offensive against Port Moresby from under their feet.

Even more serious for the future it has kept the right flank of their positions based on Rabaul still wide open to our attack.

The short sharp struggle for Milne Bay is intimately connected with what has been happening in the Solomons. With Tulagi and Guadalcanal Islands still in Japanese hands Milne Bay was a desirable but not a vital base, but after the setback in the Solomons this southeastern corner of Papua assumes immense importance as an offensive and defensive bastion.

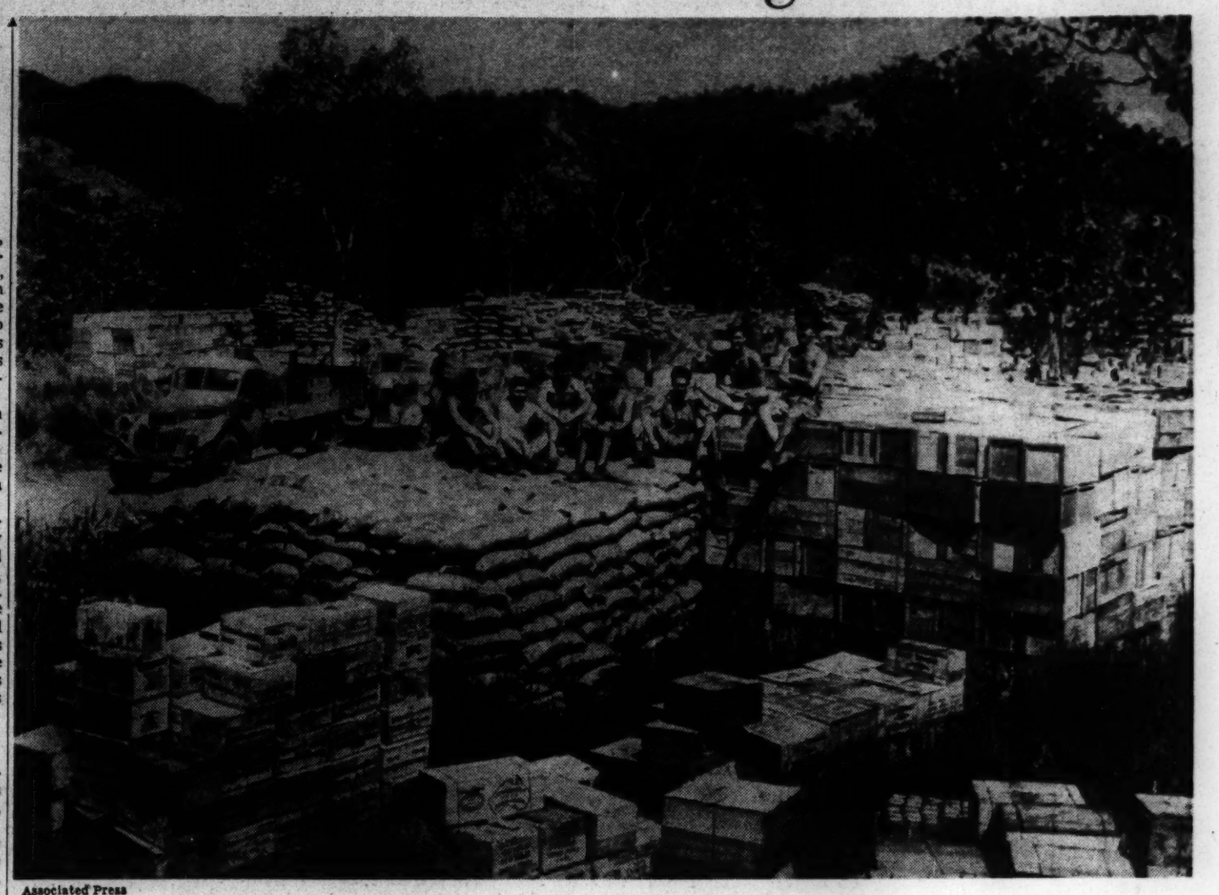
Further Action Sure

From here in co-operation with a drive from Kokoda and minor diversionary action from Lae and Salamaua, Port Moresby might have been cleared and the last shred of threat to Rabaul destroyed.

With Milne Bay exploited by the Japanese as a land, sea, and air base and as a safe anchorage for ships of any size, the Coral Sea could have become a Japanese preserve and the whole Allied threat to Nippon's southwest Pacific area pushed several hundred miles farther south. This would have placed the main Japanese bases well outside the range of our effective bombing.

How soon we shall be able to exploit this Japanese reverse at Milne Bay it is impossible to say.

But further action must flow from it sooner or later. Insignificant as the action was in itself—the strength of our forces was hardly impaired—it can be the corner around which the road to an offensive lies.



Associated Press

The Boys on New Guinea Fight on This Good Food

One of a number of food supply dumps back in the hills of New Guinea, where the Army Quartermaster Corps scatters its supplies for safekeeping.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

While They Talk, He Produces ..... *By Nate White*

Henry J. Kaiser has only one answer for his critics and it is an answer they cannot ridicule. While they talk, he produces.

It is an amazing sidelight of the times that many Americans, and they can be found right here in the West, who are actually hoping that Henry J. Kaiser will fail in his projected plan to produce great cargo planes. There are men who still expect Mr. Kaiser to fail at shipbuilding, even though his Richmond, Calif., shipyards have just broken all records of all time in launching a 10,500-ton Liberty ship—the John Fitch—only 24 days after the keel was laid. Mr. Kaiser promises a launching soon in only 18 days after keel-laying.

This record of achievement, inspiring to loyal Americans, and Mr. Kaiser's persistence in producing the war goods the nation needs stirs up his critics. They have involved themselves in an anti-Kaiser campaign which in time of war has all the aspects of a campaign against an important phase of the nation's war program.

A member of one of the old-line shipbuilding companies here told me personally a few days ago, when Mr. Kaiser had obtained Washington approval to submit his cargo-plane plans, that "Maybe, now, Kaiser, the miracle man, will be stopped." He said he hoped "the Kaiser bubble of success will be exploded forever." Openly, he let it be known he wished Mr. Kaiser to fail. Never once have I heard this man, who is a friend of mine, utter a complimentary word for the Kaiser organization.

Unorthodox Methods Are An Aid

If this old-line company had been relied upon to produce Liberty ships in its old traditional way, it would by all estimates have required nearly a year in which to do it. When Mr. Kaiser introduced prefaorication and assembly-line methods in shipbuilding, eliminated overhead welding, and built deckhouses upside down on the ground, later hoisting them onto the ships, he was literally called "crazy." Yet he produced ships. He is still producing ships. He is not afraid of trying new methods. He has no use for tradition and conservatism when the nation's security is at stake.

My friend in the old-line shipbuilding company quarrels with Mr. Kaiser because he uses a great supply of workers to turn out Liberty ships. "Our company uses only half the men," he said. But the records show my friend's company takes twice the time to build the same ships Mr. Kaiser is building, using methods Mr. Kaiser inaugurated, and the United States does not have a corner on time.

The other day at a Commonwealth Club meeting in the Palace Hotel here in San Francisco, a gentleman in Berkeley handed me a slip of paper which is making the rounds of Kaiser critics in San Francisco. The slip of paper purported to show that even if Mr. Kaiser succeeded in building cargo planes they could be utterly useless and negative in contribution to the war program. This gentleman thought I would be amused by the statement. I wasn't. To me it was utterly devoid of the hope and imagination and enthusiasm for which Americans are famed the world over. It was negative, destructive.

While Critics Talk He Produces

Fortunately for the nation, Mr. Kaiser has an answer to such criticism, which no one has yet successfully knocked down. While they talk he produces. They have said he cannot build ships. He has built them. They have said he could not make magnesium. He is making it. They now say he cannot build cargo planes. He says he can. They say even if he can build the planes he cannot get the materials. They said the same thing when he started to build ships.

While it is quite true this is not a one-man war, and there are production geniuses in America of as great prowess as Henry J. Kaiser, it strikes me strongly that the best friends Germany and Japan can have in this country are those who are trying to knock down the one man who has started a revolution in producing quickly the means for transporting men, equipment, and supplies to all the war fronts.

It can be said that Mr. Kaiser has tackled a very serious problem in his cargo-plane plan. However, he is willing to stake his entire reputation and organization on the success of what he proposes. This is true to the American tradition, a tradition which should be greeted by Americans with "Go right along. We're with you."

Mexico Wants Peace 'Worth Living'

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 2 (AP)—President Avila Camacho told Congress in his annual message that Mexico is in the war until "a peace worthy of our living it" shall have been achieved and will not make a separate armistice or peace.

When Mexico subscribed last June to the program of the United Nations, it pledged itself to use all its military and economic sources against the Axis and is living up to that pledge, Mr. Avila Camacho said. Obligatory military service has been decreed and industrial and agricultural production expanded.

Mexico, he said, is guarding its coasts day and night, the air force has been expanded, new ships are being constructed, and shipyards and dry docks built. A large trained army will also be built, he said.

"Our fate is but a fragment of the fate of democracies throughout our continent," he said.

Changes Forecast

"The peace we seek cannot be achieved without changes, without a greater sense of humanity in the systems of trading, without recognition of the rights of every nation, not only to its sovereignty but its legitimate interests, all within a program continent-wide and world-wide eliminating every suspicion of imperialism and giving every country access to raw products as well as to the elements necessary for the reasonable mechanization that modern industry requires."

The Mexican President declared, "We have faith in the statesmen who signed the Atlantic Charter." He added, "Behind them is the honor of their peoples who like our own desire a better ordering of a better democracy in a better world."

United States relations with Mexico are marked with "confidence, cordiality, and mutual respect," he said.

Mentioning particularly the oil-expropriation settlement, he said that many matters between the nations had been "definitely settled" after years of negotiation.

Free Use of Ports

Allied European powers would be granted free use of Mexican ports and air fields under terms of a law he shortly will submit. The United States and other warring American nations already have such rights. He also announced he would set up a National Defense Council to co-ordinate Mexico's war effort. Its members will include representatives of the Government, agriculture, labor, business, industry, and the professions.

The Mexican President later announced that Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, his predecessor in the Presidency, will be Minister of National Defense.

The appointment was announced last night, amid reports that the Ministry would be expanded to embrace naval operations as well as affairs of the growing army and air force.

General Cardenas, who has a large public following, was called originally to army duty to build up the nation's Pacific Coast defenses against the possibility of Axis attacks following the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor.

Pacific Coast Command

Authorities said Gen. Pablo Macias Valenzuela, whom he succeeds, would take command of the Pacific Coast zone.

Another former President, Gen. Abelardo L. Rodriguez, is Commander in Chief of the Gulf Zone defenses.

The Government ordered stricter control of oil sales at coastal points to guard against transfer of the fuel to Axis submarines. Secret police and oil-administration agents were assigned to check factory consumption and captains of coastal boats must make regular reports as to their purchases.

The Mexican President said in his message that negotiations for a Mexican-United States trade treaty had reached "an advanced state" and that he hoped they would be completed shortly "to the reciprocal benefit of the two Republics."

The negotiations, he said, have taken into account the damage that could be caused to Mexican economy at the end of the war, and measures have been considered to avoid the possible detrimental effect of the sudden dumping of accumulated American products on the international market after peace is reached.

To Change the Subject:

"The Seede and Graine of Skill" ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

Thomas Carlyle listed as "the three great elements of modern civilization, Gunpowder, Printing and the Protestant Religion." In the perspective of a century later, we may disagree with his choice of the first, but no one is likely to challenge the second. To the printers of the Rhine Valley—whether we accept the Gutenberg or the Coster traditions, or that of a multiplicity of inventors—who brought about what Victor Hugo called "the greatest event in history," well-earned tributes have been paid for five centuries.

There is a handmaiden of this world-changing art, however, that—always modest and without bluster or pretentiousness—has slipped into an undeserved obscurity. For some three centuries and a half it was this handmaiden, gentle of demeanor and of pleasant aspect, who first won children to understand the printer's art.

When the invention of printing brought books within the reach of multitudes of common men and women who had never learned to read, it opened for future generations of children a door before whose threshold childhood had never stood before. Who should be their instructor, to lead them under the lintel into the realm of letters? For this service there was chosen a little contrivance that had proved useful in teaching handwritten characters. We refer, of course, to the horn-book.

The horn-book "was the first book made for children themselves to handle," writes Beulah Folmsbee in "A Little History of the Horn-book," a charming small volume just published by The Horn Book, Inc., of 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. In that sentence, Miss Folmsbee crystallizes the distinctive service that should give the horn-book a high place in the esteem of every disciple of letters. Her little volume, published in the old chapbook format, 3¾x5⅛ inches, delightfully illustrated, and priced at $1.50, is a most pleasing reminder of the debt English letters owes to this small missionary.

For Miss Folmsbee reminds us that the horn-book "was peculiar to English-speaking peoples." She quotes Andrew W. Tuer, whose authoritative nineteenth-century "History of the Horn-book" is secluded in the rare-book sections of libraries, who says, "It is quite certain . . . that the horn-book as we know it was never in general use elsewhere than in England and America."

Besides presenting very attractively the information implied in its title, "A Little History of the Horn-book" includes some pages of apt quotations, captioned "Six Centuries of the Horn-book in Prose and Poetry," and a page or two that will start eager craftsmen off on a new hobby. In these pages the author gives detailed directions for constructing "a horn-book such as might have been made for a good little girl of the eighteenth century—or such as *you* might make (approximately) in the twentieth!"

Miss Folmsbee is a reliable guide for anyone who wishes to study or to make horn-books, for she has pursued this absorbing subject herself for many years. Having experienced the delight of presenting one of her hand-made horn-books to a child who was just learning to read, and seen the pleasure it brought its young possessor, I wish that every child might have one, as a reminder of the beginnings from which modern lesson books have grown. That horn-book was Michael's constant companion all day, and was placed beside his plate at meals. Long after his bedtime, when I tipped into his room with his mother, who wanted to make sure that he was properly covered, he was fast asleep, his arm curved about his pillow, where the horn-book lay in the place of honor, beside his battered, but treasured, teddy bear.

As William Hornbye, one of the horn-book's early admirers, deftly put it more than three centuries ago:

> . . . "the Hornbooke is the seede and graine
> Of skill, by which we learning first obtained:
> And though it be accounted small of many,
> And haply bought for twopence or a penny,
> Yet will the teaching somewhat costly be
> Ere they attain unto the full degree
> Of scholarship and art."

Yucca Headed for War Uses If Protective Laws Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The stately yucca plant soon may be moved from under its protective legal cloak and sent off to war in the form of strong rope to replace the manila, jute, hemp and other vegetable fiber.

Indians centuries ago found in the leaves of the yucca and the agave, or century plant, fiber for their ropes.

In recent years the inspiring plant with its spire of white blossoms reaching a dozen feet or more skyward has been protected by law to prevent its extinction. Indiscriminate cutting of the plant or the taking of the flowers, it was felt by nature lovers, might denude the deserts and mountains of the yucca.

But in the stress of war, and in the light of studies made upon the subject, it has been decided that systematic harvesting can be carried on without danger of exterminating the species.

Certain areas of San Diego County produce the yucca in quantity, and for that reason industry is looking this way for a source of badly needed fiber.

Silas P. Osborn, Deputy County Agricultural Commissioner, says the idea is practicable, and that a rich harvest is possible from the county's wastelands. For the past eight months Mr. Osborn and other public officials have been engaged in surveys to determine whether this county's wild plants could be used as substitute sources of materials needed in industry and formerly obtained in areas no longer accessible to the United States. The yucca is but one of the plants considered. Guayule, or the native rubber plant found in the desert lands, also has caught the attention of industry.

Before the yucca plants could be diverted into the war industries it would be necessary to revise local laws protecting them.

Methods for recovering the yucca fiber which were used by the Indians point the way to a suitable process. The leaves are soaked in water until the pulpy material becomes soft, after which the thick mass is pounded by hand. Water is used to wash away the beaten pulp, leaving long strings of strong fiber, which then are dried and combed. Then it is ready for weaving or twisting into articles desired in war and commerce.

The yucca is a succulent. It grows slowly to form a low plant whose leaves appear to hug the earth rather closely. The leaves radiate outward, forming a thatch which serves as a water-collecting device to aid the roots. In the lower levels of the mountain areas late April and early May see the plants begin erecting a spire, and soon the mountains are decorated for the summer with the stately columns of creamy-white stalks.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	291,320
1942 volume to date	67,836,967
1941 volume to date	92,413,779

Stocks Hold To Narrow Price Trend

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—A relatively small group of industrial specialties and senior utility issues moved ahead today as other stock market departments remained at virtually stationary price limits.

Animating the list a little after a long stretch of inaction the preferred shares of Electric Power & Light and American Power & Light pushed up 1 to around 3 points in the late proceedings. The rise here appeared to be a belated rebound from the sharp drop of last week on the Security and Exchange Commission's order for dissolution of both companies.

Cuban-American was lifted around a point in moderately lively dealings.

Steels, motors, aircrafts and other pivotal groups recorded negligible mixed changes and over the list as a whole gains and losses were about evenly matched in the final hour. Transfers were around 250,000 shares.

Fractionally on the improved side most of the time were du Pont, U. S. Steel, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber and Great Northern. Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, United Aircraft and Douglas were a bit backward.

Bond Prices Narrow

The bond market stayed in close quarters today with the trend mixed and dealings light near the final hour.

Holding on the advancing side by a slim line were Southern Pacific 3¾s, Southern Railway 6½s, Phelps Dodge 3½s, Northern Pacific 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s, "Soo" Line general 4s and Kansas City Southern 5s.

Acting indifferently most of the time with leanings to the offside were Gulf States Steel 4½s, St. Paul adjustment 5s, Burlington 4½s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Erie 4½s and New York Central 3¾s.

U. S. governments were quiet but the tone was steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Canada 3¼s and Chile 6s were among foreign dollar bonds improving.

Sufficient Coal To Meet All Needs Says Co-ordinator

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation will have sufficient coal to "meet all needs," the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator reported, adding that consumers must continue to place orders early and store fuel as rapidly as the mines can supply it if they would avoid cold homes next winter.

Howard A. Gray, acting director of the office, notified Secretary of the Interior Ickes that "the greatest amount of coal in history has been placed in dealers' stock piles or consumers' storage as a result of the summertime 'buy-coal-now' campaign."

Without desiring to raise optimism to such a point as to induce delays in ordering, Mr. Gray said he wished "to dispel fears expressed in New England and other sections that shortage was in prospect and that persons who were faced with converting heating equipment from oil to coal would not be able to obtain coal."

In many cases householders may be unable to get accustomed sizes and types of fuel, it was conceded, but coal of some type now is available at the mines to keep homes warm and war plants running in every part of the nation.

The real test of the country's fuel protection probably will come at the seasonal peak in transportation from early September until November, Mr. Gray said.

Grain Rise Checked By Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Buying associated with improved flour business this week and reports of unfavorable harvest weather in the spring wheat belt lifted wheat prices fractionally at times today to highs for the past six weeks.

The market's upturn was checked, however, by persistent profit taking, which was particularly in evidence early in the session and then again just before the close. Mill buying was stimulated by substantial bakery as well as family trade business in the flour market, with some of the activity believed the fruit of efforts to induce housewives to stock up on flour, one principal food for which there is no rationing, actual or threatened.

Trading in London Market Is Steady

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The stock market held steady today with traders generally hesitant pending further news from the Egyptian battlefront.

British funds, which eased slightly early in the session, closed steady at the lower levels. Brazilian bonds in some instances weakened as traders took profits.

Industrials and home rails were about even while oils tended lower. Kaffirs, diamonds and coppers were quiet.

Vanadium Corp. Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Vanadium Corp. of America reported for the first six months net profit of $152,596, equal to 37 cents a share on its capital stock, compared with $703,762, or $1.73 a share, in the like months of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 1
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	41	41	41	—1¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g.15
13¼	10	Addressog 4½e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
36¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
2¾	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegany Co	6	¼	¼	¼	A'g 28
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf ww	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 1
6	3½	Allegh pf$3Ow	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
17	9¾	Allegh pr pf	1	11	11	11	— ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4½	4	4	Sep 1
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	133	131½	133	+1
12¾	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Ml ⅝e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 29
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	3	5¼	5½	5½	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	4	68¼	68¼	68¼	A'g 28
30½	22	Allis-C M ½se	6	23½	23½	23½	
18⅜	14¼	Alpha P C 9se	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 29
1½	1	Amai Lanthe	6	1	1	1	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60⅝	43	Amerada Pet 4	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Sep 1
23⅛	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	2	20	20	20	
48¼	45¼	Am Am Ltr(g)	7	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼se	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 31
33	23	Am Bk St .80e	1	26	26	26	Sep 1
2	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2½se	6	67¼	67	67	— ¼
167	159	Am Can pf (J)	10	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜	— ⅜
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	11	25½	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
73¼	55½	Am C F pf 3½se	7	61½	60½	61½	+1½
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	1	18	18	18	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
7⅝	5⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 28
22¾	14¼	Am.C Sug (2a)	13	16	16	16	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	2	10	10	10	
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 28
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼se	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	19½	19½	19¼	A'g 28
¾	⅜	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	A'g 29
30⅞	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	30¾	30¼	30¼	Sep 1
35½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	34⅜	34½	34½	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½se	3	29	29	29	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 26
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	7	50	50	50	+1
2	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
32¼	25	Am Ice pf	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 27
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 28
7	5¼	Am Invest .55e	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'Live	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Log pf 3½se	1	76	76	76	A'g 29
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	12	12	12	
5½	4	Am M & Met	21	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Sep 1
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15½	APL$6p33¼k	26	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	26	16½	15¼	16½	+1¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	7	4½	4¼	4¼	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	6	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛se	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 29
10	6¾	Am Seat ½se	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
40	35½	Am Smelt (2)	5	38	37¾	37¾	— ½
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	143	143	Sep 1
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33	33	33	Sep 1
20⅛	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾se	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	88	88	88	+1
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 26
134⅛	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	26	120	119⅝	119⅝	— ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	10	41¼	40¾	41	—
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	6	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¼	133	133	— ¼
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1½se	12	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	7	2½	2	2½	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 29
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 26
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 25
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda (1¼e)	10	26	25⅜	26	+ ½
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 27
10	7½	Andes Cop ½se	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 29
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½se	2	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
111⅜	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 21
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54½	54½	54½	
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾se	1	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅛se	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 1
4¼	1⅜	Artloom .15e	1	3⅜	3⅜	2⅜	A'g 31
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	6	5⅞	6	Sep 1
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7t	1	61	61	61	A'g 27
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 26
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½se	15	43	42¾	43	— ⅜
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	4	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ¼
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	12	28⅛	27¾	28	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19	19	19	A'g 25
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 27
23½	14⅛	Atl Refin .55e	6	17¼	16¾	17	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	A'g 26
7	6½	Atlas Corp ½se	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	A'g 31
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 28
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 27
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	37	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
4½	2½	Balt & Ohio	2	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	5¾	6	A'g 29
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 31
10¼	6⅛	Barber Asphalt	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall .60	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	13	13	13	
21¼	15½	Baytk C 1½se	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 27
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	4	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	13½	13½	13½	
52	46½	Ben Ia pf 2½	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1¾
24¼	17¾	Best Co 1.60a	3	22	22	22	A'g 29
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½se	6	53	52½	52¾	— ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110⅛	110⅛	110¼	Sep 1
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 1
7¾	5½	Blaw-Knox¼se	13	5½	5½	5½	Sep 1
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ⅛e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	10	16½	16¼	16¾	Sep 1
32	25	Bohn A&S (2)	8	32	31¾	32	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
21¾	18¾	Borden Co .90e	13	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
26	19¾	Borg-War .80e	7	25¼	25	25	— ½
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 28
30⅜	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	29	29	29	
18½	15	Browing C ½se	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 28
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½se	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
19¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
29¾	26	Bridgp&St (3)	1	29	29	29	+ ¾
43	30	Bristol-M1½se	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	A'g 28
½	⅛	Bldy & Q Tun	1	½	½	½	A'g 20
1¼	1	Bldy-Man Trac	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
9¾	7	Bld U Gas ¼se	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¼se	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 1
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	3	6½	6⅝	6½	Sep 1
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Budd Wh(1½d)	1	6	6	6	
15⅜	11½	Buffalo 1.35g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	4	17½	17	17½	
26	19¼	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 26
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	18	18	A'g 28
55½	53	Burling pf 2½	1	55¼	55½	55½	A'g 31
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4⅞	Butler Bros	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 28
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 28
15¼	10	Byron J'k ¾se	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 2½	2	18¼	18	18	— ½
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Calidon Z-Ld	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 28
7¼	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6½	6½	6½	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾se	1	15	15	15	
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Canadian Pac	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 28
2⅛	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	22½	Carpen S 1½se	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3	2¼	Carrier-C .10e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7p	2	68	68	68	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ⅝	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23⅜	16	Cent Ag 1¼e	3	17	16¾	17	+1
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 1
3½	1⅝	Cent RR RI	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 27
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
3¼	2	Century Rib 1e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
2¼	1¼	Cert-ain Prod	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt 80e	2	16¼	16¼	16½	— ⅛
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 28
8¼	8¼	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 26
34⅛	27½	Ches & Ohio 2	11	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
92	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	A'g 24
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

6⅛	2⅝	Chi&E Ill A	21	6	6	6	
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Gr Wes	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13½	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅛ak	54	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	2	6	6	6	
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½se	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 1
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 25
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 24
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 28
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Sep 1
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
63½	43⅞	Chrysler 2¼se	14	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 31
29	22	Cleve G B ½se	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
36½	25¾	Cluett P 1¾se	2	31	31	31	Sep 1
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼se	1	76	76	76	Sep 1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10¼	Collins & A	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
18¼	13½	Col Fuel 1¼se	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
13½	8½	Col Ind A .90e	2	12½	12½	12¼	A'g 27
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 25
¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	31½	Col G&E pfA 6	2	33	32½	33	+1
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	73	73	73	—1
23½	16½	Comi Credit 3	15	23½	23⅜	23½	
10⅞	9⅛	Comi C pf 4¼k	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 22
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	14	27¾	27½	27½	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼k	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 28
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	25	26½	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅝
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1¼se	18	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	⅛	A'g 27
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	13⅜	15⅞	16⅛	A'g 27
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	16½	16½	16½	
13¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1⅓g	5	10¼	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	18	13⅛	13	13	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85	85	85	Sep 1
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 18
9	7	Cons F pf 3½k	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅜	4⅜	Consol Oil 3½	25	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	4	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
8	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	35	33	35	Sep 1
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½s	1	89	89	89	
13½	11⅜	Container ¾se	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	92½	92½	92½	Sep 1
28	21¼	Cont Can 1e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜se	3	6½	6¼	6¼	A'g 31
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	4	37½	37¾	37½	Sep 1
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	47	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	23½	22¾	23	
10⅞	15½	Cont Steel ⅜se	6	17¾	17	17	A'g 24
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	1	10	10	10	A'g 27
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅜
3¾	2½	Coty Inc .15e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 27
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 29
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	12	12	12	+ ½
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	15½	15	15½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 21
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼se	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Sep 1
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 31
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼se	43	7⅛	6	7	+1
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½g	4	85	84½	85	Sep 1
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	2	10	10	10	A'g 28
18½	13½	Cuneo Pr 1⅓g	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 24
⅞	⅜	Curtis Publish	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
18¾	12	Curt p pf1.35k	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9½	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	17	7½	7⅜	7½	+

Commerce and Finance

Connally Proposes 50 P. C. Tax on Gain in Personal Earnings

Business and Industry

Brazil Has Much to Offer In War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Brazil, new United Nations ally against the Axis, has much to contribute to the war effort of the Allies, according to an article in The Guaranty Survey, monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad, published by the Guaranty Trust Company.

The magazine cites the co-operation of Brazil and the United States in opening up rubber supplies in the former country. In addition, it adds, Brazil contributes manganese, chrome ore, mica, industrial diamonds, quartz crystals, cottonseed oil, and castor beans to the war effort.

"The rubber enterprise illustrates numerous steps taken recently to link more closely the economic activities of the American peoples," the Survey says. "And no part of the unified action is more significant than the co-operation of these two countries.

"This attainment by southern and northern neighbors is an outgrowth of their long-time friendship, notably strengthened by their unity of purpose in the wartime emergency. Preparation for the current harmony in facing a common menace was extended in recent prewar years by the marked growth of mutual understanding and cordiality that featured relations between the United States and Latin America."

Steel Men Dubious On Coming Changes In WPB Personnel

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Iron Age said today that some steel men felt changes in War Production Board personnel might mark the start of a new procedure for deliveries from steel mills to war plants.

The trade magazine said that "another change at this time would disrupt efforts at common-sense scheduling of shipments to vital war factories and shipyards. Yet such a new procedure may come."

Iron Age continued:

"Steps to centralize issuance of priorities in WPB's hands is taken to be a constructive step. Mr. Nelson has already set Sept. 7 as the date on which authority of the Army and Navy procurement officers to assign priority ratings in the field will end. Thereafter all contracts placed by the armed services will be rated by priorities specialists in the regional and district offices of WPB.

"Some steel producers are only mildly optimistic over the concentration of the power to issue ratings, the down-grading of high priorities, and other steps taken so far to expedite steel distribution.

"Unless immediately successful efforts are made to solve the distribution problem, intermittent shutdowns of certain departments of war plants or of entire plants are likely to develop.

"Various steel centers report that electric furnace alloy steels still are rated as the tightest of all steel products, followed by plates. Piling and shapes are now on the 'very' critical list. Shipyards demand for plates is increasing."

Roads to Increase L-C-L Car Loading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroads, which already have saved more than 65,000 freight cars weekly in less-than-carload traffic, must load at least 10 tons per car beginning Sept. 1, the Office of Defense Transportation said.

Starting last May 1, the ODT established a six-ton weight minimum for L-C-L freight, and this was increased to eight tons July 1. The ODT said the railroads were prepared to put the 10-ton limit into effect at once.

During May and June, Class I railroads averaged 8.9 tons per car of L-C-L, and all classes of railroads had an average of 8.1 tons per car. A year ago, the average was only 5.3 tons per car.

CCC Makes 150,000 Loans on '42 Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that through Aug. 22 it had completed more than 150,000 loans on 77,183,000 bushels of 1942 wheat amounting to $90,447,000.

The average amount advanced was $1.17 a bushel. Loans had been completed on 6,215,000 bushels stored on farms and 70,968,000 stored in warehouses.

July Building Contracts Up 61 Per Cent Over 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A contra-seasonal recession took place in building activity from June to July, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Contracts awarded in July were 20.6 per cent smaller than in June, as compared with an average gain of 4.8 per cent during the last 10 years.

Nevertheless, contracts awarded in July were exceptionally large since the recession took place from a record high volume which was reached in June. Contracts awarded in July were 61.0 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year and were the largest for any month on record, with the exception of June.

Goodrich Manager

J. T. Callahan

Appointed western district manager of B. F. Goodrich Co. Mr. Callahan has been with the company since 1928. Until his new appointment he had been engaged in special work in the company's production of war products.

Used Construction Equipment Must Be Registered With WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered all owners of used construction equipment to register their equipment within 30 days.

The purpose of the inventory, the WPB said, is to assist essential users to negotiate for the purchase or lease of used equipment and thus permit almost all new equipment to be delivered for war work. The order affects all owners of used equipment, but has no bearing on manufacturers of new equipment.

It was estimated there are approximately 500,000 pieces of used equipment in the country, much of it idle due to the absence of a coordinated market for buyers, sellers, lessors, and lessees.

In another order, the WPB brought all cyanamid derivatives under complete allocations control. These derivatives are used in nonferrous mining, in explosives and in plastics.

Survey Shows Drop Of 30 Per Cent In Corporate Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The National industrial Conference Board reported a survey showed that despite record breaking levels of production, corporate earnings generally in the first half of this year were substantially below those of the corresponding period last year.

Exceptions to the trend were railroads, railroad equipment, office equipment, and coal mining companies.

The Conference Board reported the aggregate first half net income of 333 industrial corporations was $585,647,000 compared with $839,330,000 last year, a drop of 30 per cent.

"Greatly increased tax reserves and higher operating expenses absorbed much of the profit which otherwise would have resulted from the larger volume of production," said the survey.

In the board's compilation 33 public utility companies reported total first half net income of $173,922,000 against $195,354,000 last year, a decline of 11 per cent.

For 59 railroads the aggregate net income was $235,634,000 against $138,625,000 last year, an increase of 70 per cent.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 19,230 barrels to 3,971,485 for the week ended August 29, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was up 2,525, to 738,275; Illinois, 11,460 to 266,580; Louisiana, 1,000 to 338,150; Texas, 11,050 to 1,412,350; East Texas, 3,000 to 363,000, and the Rocky Mountain States, 1,920 to 121,680.

Eastern fields declined 150 to 97,100; Kansas, 6,950 to 290,050; Michigan, 1,500 to 61,800, and Oklahoma, 1,550 to 378,600.

Mead Says U. S. Agencies Fail to Use Small Plants

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Mead (D-NY) assailed in the Senate what he termed the failure of "corporate-minded" Government agencies to bring smaller plants into the war production picture.

"In New York City alone," Senator Mead declared, "many small plants are idle when their services are needed, and there are from 400,000 to 500,000 unemployed persons, at least 75,000 of them skilled in the construction trades."

"Why aren't they put to work building planes, tanks and ships?" he asked.

California Farm Income Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Farm income from marketings in California during the first five months of 1942 amounted to $337,953,000, an increase of 50 per cent over the same 1941 period, and of 70 per cent over the first five months of 1940, says the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, in a recent issue of Business Outlook.

Sperry Firms' Foreign Pacts Now Barred

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sperry Corporation, the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., and the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., were restrained from carrying out provisions of international agreements with foreign companies in the gyroscope industry by a consent decree signed by Federal Judge Samuel Mandlebaum.

The decree was signed after Samuel S. Isseks, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, filed a complaint for the department of justice charging the three Sperry firms and officials with violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Complaint Outlined

The complaint alleged that beginning in 1931 the Sperry firms entered into a series of agreements with companies in Germany, Italy, Japan and France with regard to gyroscope instruments. These agreements, the complaint said, resulted in a division of territory to prevent the various participants from competing with one another, the erection of an artificial price structure and provided for the exchange of technical data and information incidental to the manufacture of the various devices.

The decree, Mr. Isseks, said, declared the various agreements unlawful.

The complaint asserted that the American Sperry Company manufactured and was the principal source of supply in the United States of the directional gyroscope, the artificial horizon and the automatic pilot.

As a result of the agreements with the foreign concerns, the complaint said, the companies refrained from competing with each other and arbitrary, artificial and unreasonable prices were fixed in the principal world markets.

The agreements also provided for the exchange of information and consequently technical data and drawings were turned over to other parties, it was charged.

Mr. Isseks asserted that the Axis companies without exception were controlled by their respective governments and in this sense Sperry was not dealing strictly with private firms with accomplishments and aims comparable with its own.

Pact With Japan

Among agreements were ones with the Japanese firms of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Tokio Keiki Seisakusho (Tokyo Precision Instrument Company) relating to the artificial horizon and subsequently Tokyo precision obtained an exclusive license on the directional gyroscope and the automatic pilot for the Empire of Japan.

Reginald E. Gillmor, president of Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., declared in a statement that by consenting to th edecree Sperry did not admit the correctness of the Government's contention that the agreements violated the Sherman Act nor that it was a violation to acquire more than a non-exclusive right" to use United States patents on inventions made by one of its licensees.

He said Sperry thought it was preferable to accept an injunction rather than enter into extended litigation as to the extraterritorial applicability of the Sherman Act which he said had never before been decided in any courts.

Empire Gas & Fuel Plan Is Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The Empire Gas & Fuel Company recapitalization plan has been approved by 74.81 per cent of the publicity held preferred stock at a Dover, Del., meeting, thus exceeding the requirement that a majority of the stock held by others than Cities Service Co. consent, the company announced.

The company said the results indicated a strong probability that agreements would be received before Oct. 1 from holders of 85 per cent of the publicly owned stock to exchange their shares for new 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures.

The plan provides, among other things, for the issue by the company of the new debentures in a principal amount equal to the par value and unpaid dividends accrued to Jan. 1, 1942. Interest will begin on the same date.

Price of Foreign Silver 44¾c Ounce

NEW YORK (AP)—Handy & Harmon, bullion dealers, has raised the price of foreign silver for domestic industrial use to 44¾ cents per ounse from the 35⅛ cent level that has prevailed in recent months.

The firm issued this statement:

"Pursuant to Office of Price Administration regulations effective Aug. 31 by which the import price of foreign silver was raised from 35⅝ cents to 45 cents per ounce, f. o. b. New York or San Francisco, business has been transacted today at the newly authorized ceiling price of 45 cents per ounce.

"On this basis we have raised the New York official quotation for foreign silver from 35⅛ cents per ounce to 44¾ cents."

The domestic silver price was unchanged at 70⅝ cents per ounce.

Rheem Stock Offered

NEW YORK—Public offering of 85,326 shares of common stock, $1 par value of Rheem Manufacturing Company is announced by Blyth & Co., Inc., sole underwriter and manager. The stock is being offered at $11 per share, a total of $938,586.

C. I. O. for Wage Stabilization But Opposes 'Economic Czar'

By the Associated Press

In Washington, the C. I. O. Executive Board today stands publicly committed to these decisions:

1. Acceptance of wage stabilization as an essential part of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program.

2. Sponsorship of giving full effect to the President's seven-point plan, now held up by "vested interests."

3. Opposition to naming of an "economic czar."

4. Support for the War Labor Board.

The C. I. O. Board expressed these views in a resolution it adopted after a discussion of possible new economic controls which President Roosevelt is expected to make known soon, possibly on Labor Day. The President has been reported at various times as having the creation of a wage czar, or super board, or both, under consideration. He discussed tentative plans with C. I. O. President Philip Murray and A. F. of L. President William Green last week and a second conference is scheduled for Thursday.

His Senate Group

The resolution said the present tax proposals of the Senate Finance Committee were "a direct repudiation of the President's program and a blow at the war effort of the nation."

Washington—The War Labor Board voted unanimously to grant maintenance of union membership and dues check off provisions to the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in eight yards of the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Company. About 50,000 workers are affected.

Yards which these contract provisions will cover are in Baltimore, Quincy, Mass., two in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Staten Island, Sparrows Point, Md., and the Bethlehem-Fairchild yard in Maryland.

Truckers Get Wage Rise

The War Labor Board also announced a unanimous vote to allow a wage increase of $4 a week to 3,000 St. Louis truck drivers, with one week of vacation at a flat rate of $38. The average weekly pay for the drivers in January, 1941, was $33.50, the board said, and a raise granted in July, 1941, plus today's, would make the average about $38.56. The WLB also said it had telegraphed striking employees of the Long Lake Lumber Company, Spokane, Wash., requesting them to return to work pending board consideration of the dispute over undisclosed demands.

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board reports that in July, 1941, new cases came before it as compared with an average of 600 cases monthly for the seven years of the board's activity.

In a resume of its work, the board said that the all-time peak of cases before it was in October, 1941, after defense production got under way, when more than 1,200 cases were filed.

An over-all accounting showed that the board has received since 1935 a total of 49,766 cases and had finally closed 46,986 of them.

Labor Leaders Differ

Other labor developments:

Windsor, Ont.: The United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) and the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd., signed an agreement covering wages and working conditions today.

The agreement provides time and a half for time worked over eight hours a day or 40 hours a week and for holidays.

It states that before any strike, slow-down or sit down, the grievance procedure must be exhausted, and even then no strike may occur until authorized by the executive board of the U. A. W. (C. I. O.).

A discharged employee can have grievances taken up within 48 hours with the highest authority.

Pittsburgh: Nicholas A. Zonarich, president of the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America, asserted members of his union were renewing "considerable" pressure upon him to call a strike as the result of a challenge of his authority to do so by the head of the union's largest local.

Paul R. Lawson, President of the New Kensington, Pa., Local 2, issued a statement earlier declaring Mr. Zonarich had created a false impression nationally and locally, of the "true intent and patriotism of the industry's workers."

Indianapolis: Something new under the labor sun appeared to be developing in Indianapolis when an A. F. of L. Federal labor union called a strike of 200 employees of the Columbia Conserve Company.

The company is controlled by employees who own 67 per cent of the common stock and receive a share of the profits. The workers apparently are striking against themselves because the board of directors, elected by and composed of workers, refused to guarantee 52 weeks of employment, the Indianapolis Star reported.

The employees were reported to have walked out despite an offer of the management for a minimum wage scale 10 cents an hour higher than requested. The plant closed and officials declined comment.

The company has been of laboratory interest to economists and labor students. For years the workers raised or cut their own salaries according to the amount of business.

Senator Is Wrathful

Salem, Ore.: Men who strike in war industries are no better than traitors, and it is time to stop mollycoddling them, Senator Rufus C. Holman (R-Ore.) said yesterday in an address to the Salem Kiwanis Club.

A member of the Senate Military Affairs committee, he criticized the "intolerable delay" in production of war materials.

Paterson, N. J.: Irvin B. Shapiro, United States conciliation service commissioner, said last night that an independent union president's estimate of the benefits for workers under new wage scales at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation was "completely erroneous," and made without his knowledge or consent.

Cyril D. Savage, president of the Wright Aeronautical Employees' Association, had announced earlier that the latest agreement approved by the independent's representatives provided increases of from five to 39 cents an hour for inexperienced workers and from 5 to 50 cents an hour for skilled hands. The union claims more than 18,000 members in the five Wright plants in this area.

Calls Strike Subversive

Philadelphia: A walkout of freight handlers at the Philadelphia waterfront tied up railroad freight cars and halted work on lumber consigned to war industries.

James P. Casey, regional representative of the War Production Board, called the strike "a direct subversive movement to tie up transportation of our munitions of war now along the waterfront."

Between 300 and 400 stayed off their jobs. Albert James, secretary of the International Longshoremen's Association local union, said the strike was voted to enforce demands for an increase from 75 to 95 cents in their hourly wage for loading freight cars.

The walkout closed a lumber mill which supplies a shipyard and a defense housing project.

Kansas City: Striking workers at four paper box plants supplying the Lake City Ordnance Works agreed to return to work today pending arbitration of a wage controversy.

Anton Bickle, Jr., business agent for the A. F. L. union of paper box workers, said the union had been negotiating for a 10 cent an hour wage increase since April and the employers had refused to offer more than 2½ cents more an hour. The present wage scale was not disclosed.

Philadelphia: Several nundred waterfront freight handlers demanded higher pay, some 300 to 400 stopping work. Stevedores were not involved. An A. F. of L. local union official said the car loaders want 95 cents an hour, where they now get 75 cents. A district union official said the strike was not sanctioned.

Massena, N. Y.: Company and union officials announced agreement on premium wages of three and five cents an hour respectively to afternoon and night shift workers in the Aluminum Company of America plant. There was no decision on the request for a general 10-cents-an-hour increase, and other questions in dispute also must still be settled by conference.

About 9,500,000 Britishers Pay Income Tax; Only 80 Have Income of £6,000

The British radio reported that 9,500,000 Britishers are paying income tax now and that only 80 have an income of £6,000 after all taxes are paid.

The CBS short-wave listening station heard the broadcast, which quoted Sir Kingsley Wood as saying that the English people were determined to "pay fairly and squarely for the war."

Here is the text of the broadcast:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, has just given a striking review of Britain's financial strength and of the sacrifices the average wage earner is cheerfully making.

"Here are points from the Chancellor's statement:

"Nine and a half millions of Britain's wage earners are now paying income tax. Their contribution to the cost of the war comes to £270,000,000 a year.

"People with large incomes are getting rare in Britain. In 1938 there were 7,000 people with an income of more than £6 000 a year when all their taxes were paid. Today there are only 80 people in this £6,000-a-year class.

"In spite of what Sir Kingsley Wood called our heavy and grievous taxation burdens, the small wage earner has put £1,500,000,000 into state savings since the beginning of the war.

"Sir Kingsley Wood said it was facts like these that made clear to the whole world our firm resolve to leave nothing undone to achieve victory at any cost. Our people were determined to put all they had into the fight and pay fairly and squarely for the war."

Weideman Co. Buys William Edwards Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Weideman Co., large Cleveland wholesale grocery and manufacturing concern, announced purchase of the William Edwards Co. of Cleveland for $1,000,000.

The deal followed sale of the 90-year-old Edwards concern to two New England investors earlier this month. President Lyman F. Narten of the Weideman Co. said the Edwards concern's 350 employees would become a part of his organization doubling its size.

Senator Asks 50 P. C. Levy On Pay Rises

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—A proposal for a 50 per cent levy on the excess earnings of individuals was drafted by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas today as the Senate Finance Committee awaited an outline from the Treasury of its suggestions for an unprecedented spendings tax.

Senator Connally said he had asked legislative aides to draw an amendment to the new revenue bill patterned after the excess profits tax on corporations.

Would Tax Income Rise

He explained that the proposed amendment would fix a base period to compute average earnings of an individual in much the same manner that such earnings are figured for corporations which use this method for ascertaining excess profits tax liability.

If an individual made more money in 1942 than the average for the base period, if was Senator Connally's proposal that he be taxed 50 per cent of his additional or excess earnings. He said some allowances would have to be made for persons who are on a fixed salary basis with automatic yearly increases in pay.

"What I am trying to do is to tax the increase in individual earnings that has been brought about by the war boom," the Texas Senator told reporters. "Some inequities may develop, but I believe that this increase could stand a 50 per cent tax. It is because of the possible inequities that I am not proposing a 90 per cent tax such as we have voted for corporations."

Senator Connally said he planned to submit his amendment after the Treasury lays before the committee a new program of individual taxation built around the proposed spending tax.

Graduated Spending Tax

This program was understood to call for a graduated tax on the expenditures that an individual might make over and above his regular income-tax exemptions and deductions, plus special added credits for payments on debts and savings. Quarterly collection of this tax probably would be suggested, if it were adopted, Treasury officials said.

The need for some new form of tax was stressed by Senate committee members, who calculated that in tentative actions thus far they have cut approximately $1,000,000,000 in potential revenues off the House bill, reducing to $5,271,000,000 the prospective increase in yield over the present law.

Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) charged that the Senate Finance Committee was preparing to make up "out of the hide" of individual taxpayers the potential annual revenues lost in its revisions to date of the new tax bill.

With the measure standing about $3,400,000,000 short of providing the $8,700,000,000 increase in revenues sought by the Treasury, Senator La Follette told reporters it seemed evident to him that the committee planned to "soak" individuals to make up part of the difference.

Depletion Allowance Stands

On motion of Senator Connally, the committee rejected a Treasury proposal to eliminate percentage depletion allowances for petroleum and mine ventures and to establish such credits on a cost basis, Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, previously had said such a change would add $200,000,000 in yearly revenues and would not interfere with the war effort.

"When the committee refuses to close such loopholes as these," Senator La Follette declared after the session, "it becomes apparent where additional revenue is going to have to be obtained. The individual taxpayer is going to get the ax just where the chicken got it."

The new tax bill, as it passed the House, was estimated to raise $6,271,000,000 in new revenue but Senate committee actions have cut this by about $1,000,000,000.

Reductions have included approximately $874,000,000 net in potential corporation taxation, $171,000,000 represented in a House-approved freight tax and $175,000,000 by insertion of a provision giving individuals the right to claim certain credits against their income tax liability for unusual medical expenses.

Against these, the committee voted a $220,000,000 increase in taxes on individuals through lowering of the present law's income tax credit for dependents from $400 to $300.

WPB Acts to Conserve Molasses in Puerto Rico

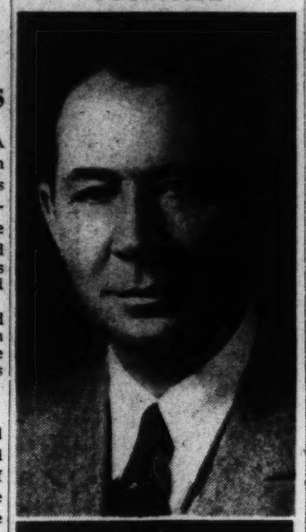
WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has authorized unlimited production of rum in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The WPB lifted all restrictions on the use of molasses in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. While this permits unlimited production of rum, the WPB hastened to add that because of the shipping situation the rum would be stored in the islands for later use.

The WPB said that the action would avert the necessity of throwing away molasses. It pointed out that in the finished product the rum can be stored without danger of loss.

There had been a limitation on the use of molasses. Originally the limitation was 90 per cent of that used in 1941, but this later was increased to 100 per cent.

Promoted



(Above) Victor E. Williams, assistant general manager of sales of the Organic Chemicals Division of the Monsanto Chemical Co., promoted to the position of director of sales of the division. (Below) Frederick C. Renner, assistant general manager of sales of the Organic division, promoted to general manager of sales.

San Antonio Utility $33,950,000 Issue Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. is publicly offering a new issue of $33,950,000 San Antonio Electric & Gas revenue bonds sold by the city to finance the purchase of certain public utility properties now owned by the San Antonio Public Service Co.

The bonds have coupons of 2½, 2¾ and 3 per cent and maturities ranging from 1944 to 1972. Part of the bonds were priced on a yield basis, according to coupon and maturity and the remainder at 104 and interest.

The transaction of which the offering was a part represented the largest acquisition of a private utility for public ownership since 1937. The city will purchase the generating and transmission facilities, electric and gas distribution systems in the city and certain electric and gas distribution facilities in surrounding areas now owned by the San Antonio Public Service Co.

War Bond Goal For September $775,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has set its September quota of war bond sales at $775,000,000—considerably lower than recent months—but disclosed an intention to build up to a goal of nearly $2,000,000,000 in January.

Film stars, who are leading the September campaign, have set an unofficial goal of $1,000,000,000 for this month, and the Treasury hopes they are right. But the official quota was set lower by $225,000,000 because in past years September usually was the poorest month for selling either baby bonds or defense bonds.

However, the same officials reiterated the Treasury's intention of averaging $1,000,000,000 a month on a yearly basis, and explained that quotas of more than $1,000,000,000 a month are in store this winter to make up for the slack months.

The "slack" to be taken up this winter has been accentuated by three successive failures to make monthly quotas. But the first quota was $600,000,000 in May, and sales then totalled $634,400,000. In June, the public filled only $633,900,000 of an $800,000,000 quota, and in July, $900,900,000 of a $1,000,000,000 goal. August figures are not complete, but sales were about $700,000,000 against a quota of $815,000,000.

The Treasury's continued efforts to make voluntary bond buying work, a spokesman explained, are due both to the morale value of a voluntary effort and to the fact that since Pearl Harbor, war bond sales have aggregated $6,250,000,000 in eight months—an amount which he argued was highly respectable by any past financial standards.

Holders of this viewpoint argue that the pace of war bond sales since Pearl Harbor is equivalent to little more than $9,000,000,000 a year, while the prospective Treasury deficit—after taxes are deducted—is about $50,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year. This leaves more than $40,000,000,000 to be borrowed from banks, insurance companies, wealthy individuals, trust accounts and corporations.

Some economists believe that bank borrowing, particularly, ought to be held down as part of the program to prevent an inflationary rise in the cost of living.

The big goal anticipated in January is in line with Treasury experience showing January to be the best bond-selling month of the year. Last January, war bond sales set a record of $1,060,600,000.

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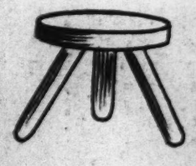
INTEREST BEGINS
SEPTEMBER 10

FIX UP
THE THING TO DO IN '42

Three legs are OK on a stool, but
three legs don't make a usable chair

How about that chair in the attic—the one with the broken leg? It's a comfortable chair, and only needs to have that leg fixed. And the sewing cabinet that is shy two drawer handles—that can easily be fixed, too.

Look around the house and see what needs repairing. You'll probably find several things that can be made usable by a minor repair job that you could do yourself. If you can't do it, get it done. There are men and concerns advertising in The Christian Science Monitor who can either furnish you with tools and material, or do the work for you.



Be thrifty, be smart, be patriotic

FIX UP THE THINGS YOU HAVE

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gold Mining In California War Casualty

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (AP)—California's $50,000,000 a year gold mining industry is a war casualty. Its rapid shrinkage bids fair to make shadow towns, if not downright ghost cities in the storied mother lode country.

Records of the Regional U. S. Bureau of Mines show a monthly decrease of about $100,000 in gold production from January, 1941, to last May. Labor shortage, priority restrictions and the fixed price of gold are causes.

Mines Close Down

The Argonaut Mine at Jackson, a marginal mine producing low grade ore, has closed down. The Central Eureka Mine at Sutter Creek will close Oct. 1. At Grass Valley, the big Idaho-Maryland Mine, which normally employs around 1,000 men, now is operating with about 250. The Empire North Star, which had a pay roll about the same size, is now getting along with a skeleton crew of about 300.

A visitor to the mountain countries already can see signs of creeping blight. Restaurants have closed down. Many a vacant store front is vacant. A few foundries and machine shops are finding a little war work they can do, but most of the permanent residents, especially elderly home owners, are dipping into savings to keep going.

Albert Knorp, secretary of the California Chapter, American Mining Congress, and of the Gold Producers of California, says there now are not many more than 700 miners and muckers at work in the State's gold mines. Not a few are old-timers who have come out of retirement to take jobs deserted by younger men.

Plenty of Work

But shed no tears for the miners. When the Carson Hill Mining Mill at Melones, near Sonora, burned down last May every one of the 190 men thrown out of work had at least one job offer by nightfall of the day after the fire. Labor scouts from quicksilver and copper mines didn't get a man. They went to higher paying jobs in the shipyards or at Army cantonments, or joined the fighting forces.

"A miner has a lot of skills sought after in war industries," says Mr. Knorp. "He is a good man at almost anything except farming."

New Worsted Mill Proposes Issue Of Common, Preferred

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Formation of the Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., of Harrisville, R. I., with an authorized capitalization of $2,500,000 was disclosed in a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The new company proposed the issuance of 60,000 shares of common stock and 30,000 shares of producers stock, both $10 par value. The stock first will be offered Sept. 18 to officers and new employees of Stillwater Worsted Mills.

The registration also covered 30,000 shares of $10 par preferred stock to be reserved for conversion of producers at option of the stockholders.

The new company will engage in the manufacture of worsted yarn and cloth carrying on activities of Stillwater Worsted Mills from which the new company will acquire assets valued at $4,225,000, including property and equipment valued at $2,225,000.

The old company will continue its top manufacturing or the sorting, scouring, carding and combing of wool into worsted top.

The new company, which was incorporated last Wednesday in New York, will have as its president Marcus Thompson of Harrisville, who was agent of the old company's New England division. He will receive $16,500 annually. Other officers are William H. Reid, Augusta Springs, Va., and William J. Gibbons, New York City, both vice-presidents; and Elmer G. Mowry, Harrisville, secretary-treasurer. They also are directors along with Donald G. Bertch, Harrisville.

Gross sales of the company as shown in the prospectus were $12,536,265 for 1941, a jump of almost $4,000,000 over 1939 and 1940. The old company has approximately 1,800 employees.

No Stock Offerings During Past Month

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing sank to $32,610,000 in August, the smallest for any month since 1939. There were no stock offerings in the month and one issue of $22,000,000 of home loan banks accounted for the bulk of the bonds.

In the preceding month new financing amounted to $111,704,000 and in August, 1941, the total was $114,417,000.

It was the first time since 1934 that no new stock issues were sold in August.

Continental Air Lines

DENVER (AP) — Three Continental Air Lines Executives will share management responsibility for the duration during the leave of absence of Robert F. Six, the lines' 33-year-old president who reports for duty as a captain in the Army. The company announced that the three management officers would be Terrell C. Drinkwater, executive vice-president and legal counsel; O. R. Haueter, vice-president and operations manager, and Stanley R. Shatto, vice-president in charge of engineering and maintenance.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 67-62	102.26	102.26	102.26
6 3¼s 78-75	101.7	101.7	101.7

New York City Bond

2 3s 80	103½	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60½	60½	60½
13 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	69	68½	69
23 Am & For Pwr 5038	40½	40	40
6 Am Int 5½s 49	69½	69½	69½
8 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
14 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Arm Del 4s 56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 50	111	111	111
10 AtlG&P aj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81½	81½
16 A C Line ctf 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
12 A C Line 4½s 64	83¼	83	83¼
30 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
13 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59⅝	59½	59½
12 B&O 5s st A	29⅞	29	29
2 B&O 5s st C	33½	33½	33½
18 B&O 5000 st D	29	28½	28½
24 B&O 5s st F	29½	29⅜	29⅜
16 B&O cv 4s st	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
20 B&O S W 5s st	41¾	40⅝	40⅝
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	138¾	138¾	138¾
20 BenefInd Loan 2¾s 50	99	99	99
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	99	99	99
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102½	102½	102½
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70f	37	36⅞	37
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Bkly Un gCs 4s 45	103	103	103
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	96	94¾	94¾
1 Buf Gen 3½s 61	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Buf R&P 57 st	36½	36½	36½
77 Bur C R&No 5s 34ctf	6¾	6	6¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109⅛	109	109
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	89	89	89
27 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71¾
22 Af S Celanese 3½s '62	100¾	100¾	100¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97½	97½	97½
29 Cen of Ga 5s A C	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Cent of Ga 5s 59 C	18½	18½	18½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	50	50	50
2 Can New Eng 4s 61	60	60	60
5 Can NY Pow 3⅜s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
1 Can RR NJ 4s 87 Reg	17	17	17
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¾	103¾	103¼
38 Chi & Alton 3s 49	31	31	31¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	67¼	66¾	67⅛
3 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
19 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
11 Chi & E Ill inc 87	29½	29½	29½
1 Chi Gt W 4s 88	66	66	66
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
135 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15¾	15	15⅝
291 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3½
4 CMSP&P 4½s 2pdf	43¾	42⅝	43⅝
26 CM&StP gen 4s 89	43¾	42⅝	43
2 CM&StP 3½s 89B	40	40	40
10 ChiRINW rfg 5s 2037	21½	21½	21½
126 ChiRINW cv 4½s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 ChiRINW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
9 ChiRINW 4½s 2021C	21	20⅝	21
8 ChiRINW 4s 87	32½	32	32½
4 ChiRINW 3½s 87	31¼	31¼	31¼
32 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16½	16¼	16¼
90 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
128 CRI&P 4s 88	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 CRIP 4s 88 reg	24¾	24¾	24¾
107 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	15	15	15
32 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98½	97¾	98¼
1 Childs Co 5s 43	47½	47½	47½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	109¾	108¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	48	48
11 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70	70	70
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77	77	77
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	65	65
17 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	59½	59½	59½
2 Col G&E 5s 70	81½	81½	81½
11 Col&So 4½s 80	24½	24¼	24½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91	91	91
20 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91½	91	91
23 Columbia G 5s 1961	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 ComlMack inc 60 ww	30½	30½	30½
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
6 Consum Pw 3¼s 65	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90½	90¾	90½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	106¾	105¾
18 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	86¾	84½	86¼
2 Del P&L 4½s 69	104¾	104¼	104¼
85 D & R G 4s 36	19¼	19½	19¼
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2	2
5 D & R G West 5s 78	17½	17¼	17¼
23 Det T Tun 4½s 61	84	84	84
22 Duquesne L 3½s 65	110	110	110
25 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Erie 4½s 2015	50¾	50¾	50¾
6 Erie 4s 95	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98½	98½
5 Fla L Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Goth Silk Ho-4s 40	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81½	81½	81½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95	95	95
8 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	74½	74½
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Hudson Coal 5s52A	42¾	42¾	42¾
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44¾
69 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19½	19¼	19½
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¼	43¾	43¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 5	45¾	45¾	45¾
5 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44¾	44¾	44¾
18 ICnCStL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	48	48¼
1 ICnCStLNO 4½s 63	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¼	100¼	100¼
72 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 55	22¾	21¾	22¾
42 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	20	20	21
1 Int Gt Nor 6s 56 C	21	20	21
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¾	38½	38½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
19 Int Rys C 4½s 51	96½	96½	96½
3 Int Ry C Am 5s 72	38	38	38
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	58¾	58¾	58¾
40 Int T&T 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
19 KCFS & Mem 4s 36	48½	48½	48½
29 KCSouth 5s 50	71¼	71¼	71¼
7 K C South 3s 50	61½	61½	61½
1 K C Term 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
10 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106	106	106
5 Lac Gas 1½s 53	3½	3½	3½
2 Lac Gas 4½s 53 D	28½	28½	28½
1 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	46½	46½	46½
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	72	72	72
1 Leh Val N Term 5s 54	45	45	45
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50	50	50
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¾	30
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100½	100½	100½
1 Marion Steiner 6s 47	99½	99½	99½
8 Market St Ry 6s 45 st	84½	84	84½
1 Mich Cen 3½s 51	70	70	70
5 Mid&Nor cn 4½s 29	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
21 M & SL rfg 5s 62	1	1	1
15 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65½	65	65
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15	14¾	15
9 MSP&SSM gtd 4s 38	14¾	14¾	14¾
144 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	24¾	24¾	24¾
16 M-K-Tex rfg 5s 67	20½	20½	20½
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40½	40½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¼	29¼	29¼
19 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	23½	23½	23½
87 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 H	23¾	23¾	23¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23¾	23½	23¾
23 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 Mor & Essex 3s 55	28½	28½	28½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
16 MorEssex 3½s 2000	28¾	28¾	28¾
18 NashChaStL 4s 78	86	85	86
9 Nat Dairy 2¾s 60	104½	104½	104½
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s 80	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	60	60	60
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	77¾	77¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	81¾	81¾	81¾
84 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	49¼	49¼	49½
22 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	49	48½	49
14 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	46½	46½	46½
1 NYAC¥ns E&P 3¾s65	110½	110½	110½
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	52¾	53¼
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	47¾	47¾
7 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	50½	50½
7 NYC 3½s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾
48 NYC cv 3½s 52	69¾	69	69¾
4 NYCHR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73½
15 NYChiStL 4½s 78	63¾	63¼	63¾
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	99	99	99
4 NY Dock Co 4s 61	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 NY Edis 3½s 65	108	108	108
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73A	55½	55½	55½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¾	44¾	44¾
19 NYNH&H cn 4s 67	57½	57	57
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	49¾	48¾	49¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 67	32½	32½	32½
27 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7	7	7
4 NY O & W 2nd 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 NY Tel 2½s 67	102½	102½	102½
40 NY Wtrbost 4½s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 4½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 NorAmEdison cv6s2016	23¾	23¾	23¾
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65	64¾	64¾
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	77	77	77
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 reg	59½	59½	59½
34 OgdenL Chs 4s 48	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	107	107	107
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pac G & E 3½s 64	113½	113½	113½
2 Penn Pict 4s '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Pen C & Det 4½s B '61	102	102	102
1 Pen P & Li 4½s '74	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen P & Li 3½s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen RR gen 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97½	97½	97½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111½	111½	111½
1 Peoria & East cv '90	43	43	43
1 Peoria & Pek Un '74	6½	6½	6½
1 Peoria Pekin 3½s '64	100	100	100
1 Phil Bal & Wash 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4½ '63	107½	107½	107½
4 Pitts Coal 5s '49	19½	19½	19½
1 Pitts Coal 6s '49	101½	101½	101½
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77A	111½	111½	111½
1 PCC & St L 4s '77 D	103½	103½	103½
1 PCC & St L 4s '80 E	103½	103½	103½
12 PCC & St L 4s '92	113½	113½	113½
1 Pitts&Cke 5½s '60	90	90	90
1 Pitts&Lake E 6s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitts&W 4½s 2013	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Pitts&W 4s 2013	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Pitts&W 3½s 54	98½	98½	98½
1 Pitts&W 3½s 74	84	84	84
1 Pitts&W 3½s 75	84	84	84
1 Pitts&W 3½s 76	84	84	84
1 Pitts&W 3½s 77	84	84	84
1 Pitts&W 3½s 78	84	84	84
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Statistics Given to Show $4,750 House Costs More Than One for $6,000

Real Monthly Cost Includes Both Payments and Upkeep

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't buy a $4,750 house if you can squeeze out enough to pay $6,000. You will be paying more a month to carry the less expensive house than you will to carry the higher-priced home.

Statistics gathered from the files of American Builder Magazine bear out the fact that the less expensive home saves on such important money-saving factors as insulation, heating systems, and other quality features which subtract from monthly sums required for home maintenance.

According to the evidence, a $4,750 structure will cost 10 per cent more to carry than the $6,000 house, by the process of adding a few dollars more for heat, a few more for leaks, cracks, and imperfections, and still more for "wood butchers" who cut costs by providing with ungraded lumber.

One Pocketbook

Heating, upkeep, and mainmaintenance costs come out of the same pocketbooks as the payments on the mortgage. If you save $170 by not insulating the house, you are building up the heating costs by $5 every month.

So even if you can't build a house now, the American Builders analysis of how to build cheaply by increasing initial costs will come in handy for the family using the wartime period for postwar-building studies.

To illustrate how a $4,750 "bargain house" actually costs more a month than a "quality-built" $6,000 house, American Builder analyzes individual home-construction items on the basis of national averages. Most builders prefer to deliver a quality home-building job, but frequently buyers will try to get more in a house than their money can possibly buy—even to the extent of turning to some fourth-rate individual.

Sand Cheaper, but—

Concrete Work—Sand is cheaper than cement, and cheap, dirty sand and gravel cost much less than clean, hard, well-graded materials. If a "bargain job" is wanted, your "bargain contractor" might easily cut $100 on this item, but leaks, cracks, and imperfections that would be sure to show up along about the second winter would cost a great deal more to repair than the 58 cents a month this $100 adds to the amortization cost.

Lumber and Millwork—It would be child's play for any contractor to cut $200 on the cost of lumber and millwork by using green, ungraded lumber and cheaper millwork, improperly fitted or made from low-quality lumber. Also "wood butchers" cost a lot less than expert carpenters.

Roofing—On a small home, $60 can easily make the difference between a cheap roof and one that will give long years of satisfactory service. That $60 amounts to less than 35 cents a month on the mortgage payments, but over a period of 25 years the cost of a cheap, leaky roof will run into hundreds of dollars.

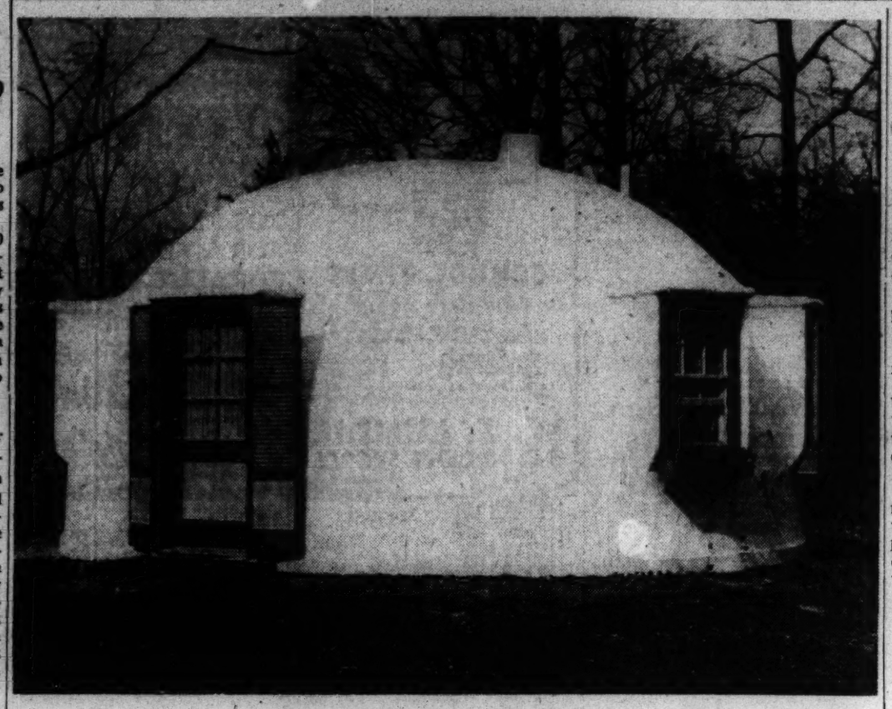
Good Heating Saves Money

Heating—A quality contractor will use a soundly engineered, efficiently designed heating system with which he is familiar and which he knows from practical experience will deliver and assure low fuel bills. But a "bargain contractor" under the pressure of a bargain-seeking buyer can easily cut $85—or much more—on a heating plant. Although this $85 cut would mean only 50 cents a month less on the mortgage payments, it would almost surely result in high fuel bills and maintenance expenses that could easily cost from $2 to $10 a month. Think what that means over a period of 25 years or more.

Cheap Paint—Another item where "penny-wise" bargain hunters get into trouble. The difference in high quality paint over the very cheapest, unknown brands is very slight and amounts to only a few cents a month on the mortgage payments. But if the cheap paint has to be burned off or scraped off in a year or so, that "bargain buy" was a costly one.

Kitchen Equipment — A large number of builders now sell their houses with kitchens fully equipped with the most modern and efficient range, refrigerator and other equipment. Does this pay out for the home owner? He probably has some old equipment that he hates to throw away. Actually, the properly equipped kitchen with an economical and efficient range and refrigerator will save far more in operating costs each month than the added payments to cover the new equipment.

When the average monthly cost of operating and maintaining various items listed are totaled, it becomes immediately apparent that the cheap "bargain house" costs much more to live in than the quality house. The buyer of the quality $6,000 house not only has a better, more comfortable house, with higher resale value, but actually pays less each month for it.



Blown-Up House in Arizona

Started on a Monday, this house was ready for occupancy on Thursday. A blown-up cotton bag is sprayed with gunite (concrete mixed under high pressure), the bag is deflated, and, presto, you have a house which is readily adaptable to all kinds of weather. The Federal Government is vitally interested in this type of home for defense workers, since it can be built in a short time and still be structurally strong.

Balloon Houses Built Without Vital Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 2—A floor on Monday, walls and roof on Tuesday, the interior finished on Wednesday—and there's a house ready for occupancy on Thursday, not prefabricated, not put together with thumbtacks, but built to stand winter and rough weather or continuous desert heat.

It's a house built around a blown-up cotton bag, as designed by a Hollywood architect, Wallace Neff.

The practicality of houses built by spraying gunite over a cotton bag has already been so amply demonstrated in projects carried out near Washington, D. C., and in Phoenix, Arizona, that Mr. Neff confidently predicts the next six months will see America resorting to no other type of residence construction. His reason for this assurance lies in the fact that no single critical material is required for building the gunite house.

At Horseshoe Hill, in Fairfax County, just out of Washington, the trees look down on a group of 12 houses of this sort built last year by the Defense Homes Corporation under Mr. Neff's supervision. Now in Phoenix, the Southwest Cotton Company, subsidiary of Goodyear Tire and Rubber, is completing three styles of gunite house prior to launching a large project to care for defense workers.

Patterned on the Igloo

The half-spherical house is not a dream from the future. Eskimos have been building igloos with the arched roof furnishing all needed side support since nobody knowns when, and dark-skinned tribes of Africa have done the same thing with thatch. Peasants in parts of Italy have whole villages of round houses characterized by simplicity and its inevitable charm.

The newness of Mr. Neff's concept lies in the execution. A cotton bag, made airproof by painting, is fastened to a circular concrete flooring into which plumbing pipes and electrical wiring ducts have already been cemented.

Air pressure, exerted through the plumbing pipes, inflates the bag. Windows and doors, completely finished, are placed in position against the half-dome thus obtained. An inch thickness of gunite is sprayed on.

In desert areas, this is followed by a two-inch layer of pumice and mica, which is overspread with a good layer of asphalt against possible leakage in case the gunite cracks. Then comes the outer layer of gunite, into which paint may have been mixed to provide permanent exterior color.

The bag is then deflated to be used for the next house. There stands a shell of unusual thermal value needing only interior walls of tile or the like to be fire-proof and—because of its eliptical shape—bomb-splinter-proof.

Variety of Uses

The gunite dome has also demonstrated its feasibility as a grain bin and it is now being turned to account for use as an oil tank. As compared with a 10,000 gallon oil tank of steel estimated to cost $11,000, the gunite tank can be built at a profit for $600. The Eastern States have had less experience with gunite than the West, but with metal and wood at a premium, its usefulness bids fair to prove itself.

With gunite plentiful and cotton for bagging having no priority, nothing but preconceived prejudice or indifference stands in the way of widespread recognition that this type of construction can meet many emergency needs, English builders, well warned against fire hazards, are writing to Mr. Neff for details regarding gunite houses. Where a group of dwellings has been completed, as at Horseshoe Hill, the graceful lines and livability of the houses have met with widespread approval.

Mr. Neff is convinced that the circular house must not be introduced in conventional communities, where unity in design is already too scarce. But he feels strongly that for defense plant areas, where wooden houses have lately been built in great numbers despite tremendous fire risk and the difficulty of bringing materials from long distances, the gunite house that can be built of materials mostly at hand offers a challenge worth taking up.

A House for $600

As for slum clearance and bettering the lives of the underprivileged, Mr. Neff makes large claims for the comparative inexpensiveness of this sort of dwelling. A cleverly arranged three-room house that is fire-proof, termite-proof, and needs no insurance can be built for $600.

The somewhat more elaborate houses going up in Phoenix, with two bedrooms of ample size and a generous living room, cost approximately $2,500. Pergolas at either end of these larger houses provide garage space on the one side and a porch on the other.

In Mr. Neff's view, houses thus built, attaining beauty from functional design without need of gingerbread decorations, present an opportunity for achieving charm through simplicity not unike that arrived at by the peasant craftsman of Europe whose hamlet cottage does not suffer from an imported taste for architectural brica-brac.

Simplicity holds incomparable promise for city regions where derelict houses of the poor have never offered any uplift to morale.

1941 New-Home Total High for 12 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2—Homes built in 310 leading United States cities in 1941 reached the highest value and volume in 12 years, E. E. Crabb, President of Investors Syndicate, said here in reporting preliminary results of the Company's national housing survey.

"Value and volume of new homes erected last year," Mr. Crabb reported, "were more than 11 times the 1934 totals, the low for the last twelve years.

"Dwelling units in these 310 United States cities, as of Jan. 1, 1942, approximated 14,869,245. Of this total 9.1 per cent, or 1,356,787 dwelling units, were not more than 11 years old.

"A record-breaking number of marriages, wide shifts in population resulting from the defense program and rising national income were reported as accelerating home building last year. Advancing rents in some regions, declining vacancies in many sections, and the ease of financing, coupled with the obsolescence of existing home units, also sped residential construction.

"The average cost per person for new homes was 2.7 per cent higher than in 1940.

"Dwelling units put up in these 310 cities in 1941 alone totaled 7,179 more than all the new homes constructed in these same cities for the five-year period, 1931 to 1935, inclusive."

The 310 cities included in the survey, located in 41 states and the District of Columbia, had a population, according to 1940 census figures, of 50,035,520, or 38 per cent of the nation's population.

New homes built in these 310 cities in 1941 housed 990,264 people, or 43,264 more than in 1940. Residential building last year in these identical cities provided for 90.7 per cent, or 471,072 more people than in 1930, when only 519,192 were newly sheltered.

Last year new housing provided for 990,264 people, peak for the last 12 years. In 1934, low for the last 12 years, only 89,896 people were newly housed. The 1941 volume was more than 11 times that of 1934.

During 1941, for the seventh successive year, value as well as volume of new homes increased over the preceding year. New residences put up last year, based on building permits filed in these 310 cities, were valued at $899,796,486, or 7.4 per cent more than the 1940 valuation of $837,556,236. Likewise, new home valuations last year were more than 11 times their low level of $78,592,281 reached in 1934. The 1941 valuations, which were the highest in 12 years, amounted to 17.5 per cent of the total of $5,142,431,817 for 1931 to 1941, inclusive.

The Investors Syndicate survey is based on Government statistics. These figures are for corporate limits. Much home building in recent years has taken place on the rims of cities. Such construction is not reflected in this study unless such regions outside of cities subsequently became a part of the adjacent municipality.

The survey used 1930 as a base year because home builders throughout the nation class it as a "normal" building year. The 1940 figures, however, are not included in the totals.

July Building Decline Fifth Straight Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 2

July was the fifth consecutive month this year that building permits dropped in value as compared with the corresponding period last year, according to reports by the United States Department of Labor. The decline in July was 51 per cent, the most pronounced reduction being made in residential construction.

As compared with June, the July building decline was 9 per cent. During the first seven months of the year permits for building were valued at $1,282,579,000, a decreace of 27 per cent from 1941. The residential decline was 37 per cent. Nonresidential construction dropped 14 per cent, and repairs, alterations, and remodelings fell 24 per cent.

Good Neighbor Role Fails In Aiding Evictees

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2 (AP)—The role of good neighbor, if it smacks of circumvention of an eviction order, can be costly, Carl Matson learned this in court yesterday.

The circumstances were these: Mrs. Catherine Pfeiffer and her daughter, behind in rent, were evicted from their flat. The Matsons, who live downstairs, took them in. When the landlay, Mrs. A. J. Meyers, protested the Matsons replied that the Pfeiffers were their guests—nonpaying. Mrs. Meyers then brought eviction action against the Matsons, claiming their rental agreement did not contemplate the wear and tear of two families in one flat.

At the outset, Circuit Judge Herbert Schultz suggested a compromise, a $10 increase in the Matsons' rent. Federal rent control authorities balked that on the contention it would violate the rent ceiling.

So after the rent experts had studied the law books and submited an opinion, the Court granted an eviction order against the Matsons. The Court ruled that they must vacate by Oct. 15, but gave them this out: They may stay if the

P.S. The Pfeiffers announced they are negotiating for the purchase of a house.

Cellulose Core for Insulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2—Twelve hundred homes, being finished here in the shadow of the Glenn L. Martin Company's aircraft plants, are using a new type of "encased insulation" by which a 1¼-inch wall is said to have the insulation equivalent of a one-foot-thick brick wall.

The model community is being turned over to the Baltimore Housing Authority for final installations and occupancy through rentals. The new type of insulation, called "cemesto," is a tightly packed core of cellulose packed between two layers of hard composition board and two layers of asphalt.

Airplane-building technique was used in prefabricating the houses on the scene. The woodwork and trims were cut by dies and templates at mills set up in the heart of the housing groups.

Nucleus of the new community were the 184 apartment units built by a Martin subsidiary on the waterfront. These brick buildings in a sylvan community are in the medium-price range and have been occupied chiefly by the company engineers and junior executives.

Report on Rubber and Gasoline By Committee Due by Sept. 7

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The President's special rubber committee today rounded out four weeks of investigation, and authoritative sources said the group would submit its findings and recommendations to Mr. Roosevelt by Labor Day.

A decision on nationwide gasoline rationing as well as on the steps to supply vital rubber needs hinges upon the committee's studies, the President said in appointing the three-man group headed by Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board in World War 1.

The other members are Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No Hint of Findings

From the committee's first informal meeting on a park bench opposite the White House, and through subsequent daily sessions in hotel rooms, the members have given no indication of the trend their studies were taking.

Every car owner in America has a direct concern in their work, but perhaps those awaiting the report with the greatest interest were the western and midwestern Senators who sponsored legislation to establish a separate government authority for making synthetic rubber from agricultural and forest products.

It was in connection with his veto of their bill that Mr. Roosevelt announced the appointment of the special rubber committee.

Synthetic Rubber Plans

Under plans worked out by the War Production Board in conjunction with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, synthetic rubber plants with an ultimate capacity of more than 800,000 tons a year are projected or under construction. Of the total production, about 200,000 tons a year would be from alcohol, the remainder from petroleum sources. Lawmakers from States with grain surpluses protested that rubber could be produced cheaper and quicker from such farm crops.

"This bill is not dead, it's only sleeping," remarked Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, expressing the hope that the Baruch committee's report would be "fair and impartial."

Under Senate rules, a motion to override the President's veto would be in order any time before the end of the current session. For that reason the farm-rubber group has adopted a wait-and-see policy.

Mock Desert War Reveals Flaws

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY ON DESERT TRAINING MANEUVERS, Sept. 2 (AP)—Like the British and the Axis forces in the African campaigns, the Red and Blue Armies engaged in the California desert mock warfare have proved after only their first exercise that communication and supply are essential elements in fighting over such terrain.

With virtually no restrictions on movement, desert warfare proceeds at a fast pace. Therefore it is vital not merely that reconnaissance outfits obtain needed information, but that they relay it back to headquarters promptly. It is equally important that, when air support is needed for a specific mission, it be obtained in a hurry.

In both of these essentials there were faults to find with the problem which was terminated yesterday. In one instance, bombers were supposed to precede a parachute attack on an airport. Through an understandable but still inexcusable error, the bombers arrived there hours late.

On another occasion a light mechanized unit was sent out to discover the strength of the enemy force in a certain area, and to fight a delaying action if it should prove to have superior strength. Instead, the Commander sent back a frantic call for reserves, giving no information as to the location or strength of the enemy.

It is on such weak points that Maj. Gen. Homer C. Brown, Commander of the Red Army, and Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Corps Commander who led the Blues, will concentrate in their critiques. It is on such features that they will bear down when the next maneuver problem, scheduled for three days and two nights, begins Saturday morning.

As usual, there was no official decision as to which side was the winner in the initial exercise. The consensus seemed to be that the south-moving Reds, primarily motorized infantry, had held the upper hand for the first 18 hours or so, with the Blues staging a counterattack yesterday morning which at least partially restored the balance.

Security Aid Raised By Arizona Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—What is described as a "more liberal policy" has been adopted by the State Board of Social Security and Public Welfare, following a criticism by Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of economy which resulted in accumulation of a $1,000,000 surplus.

To finance larger monthly grants to the aged, blind persons, and dependent children, the board transferred $350,000 from its reserve. The new scale of payments is to take into consideration increased costs of living in Ariz.

One of Biggest Fires Hits Swedish Shipyards

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP) — A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today that the big Marma shipyards at Soederhamn had been destroyed in one of the worst fires in Sweden in several years.

Soederhamn is a port on the east coast of Sweden on the Gulf of Bothnia, north of Stockholm. The dispatch said the fire occurred last night.

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British Admiralty Photo Appeal Gets 60,000 Answers

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 2—The appeal of the British Admiralty for photographs of enemy territory has yielded a first batch of 60,000 replies, and British authorities in India have now asked for pictures of war-important objectives in Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, and Siam, BBC reported.

The organization originally set up was faced with the task of dealing with 60,000 replies, and an immediate expansion was necessary, BBC said.

Many persons sent thousands of photographs straightaway and much valuable material covering a wide field was made available.

The immense value of photographs in war is shown by the fact that a press notice was recently issued in New Delhi saying that the naval, military, and air authorities in India are urgently in need of photographs of rivers, roads, beaches, towns, and villages in Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, and Siam.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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$150.00
SACRED SONG
CONTEST,
For details, write
The Harmony Music Publishers
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FOR SALE—Dwelling houses, some recently remodeled, at Salmon Falls, N. H., for would-be homeowners or investors. E. J. YORK, Dover, N. H., owner. Tel. 1000. G. LeROY GOWEN, Dover and Salmon Falls, N. H., Agent.

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NEAR CAMP KILMER, 50-acre grain, alfalfa farm, with crops, machinery, livestock; continual supply. Upland, New Brunswick, R. 2, N. J.

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With Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Artistically and newly decorated; unfra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

N. Y. C., 242 West 4th St.—3½ rooms, separate entrance; share bath and kitchen; fireplace; one lady; $30; lease; seen evenings, Sat. and Sun. OLIVER.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—6-room apartment, light, 8th Ave. Subway at door. Telephone nights STillwell 4-7766.

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THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 56 miles from New York via L. I. R. R. Open until October 1st.

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 2 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 250 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

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ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Friendly Service
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N. Y. C., 67th St. W. (56 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN. Exceptional opportunity woman seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 86th St. (Apt. 4-B)—Large comfortable room (single-double); use of conv. churches, CO. 5-9164, MRS. J. BRANNOW.

SUPERIOR 13-story-and building, 2-3 windows; also unfurnished; $7-$10; refrigeration, THOMPSON, 286 West 106th St., N. Y. C.

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607 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C., Room 907—Large desk, suite office, 2 executive desks, built-in bookcase, $60; single desk, $15; service 53. VA 4-1977.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, E. 42 St., N. Y. C.—Light, airy, 2 entrances, well equipped; free Tues., Thurs., Sat.; very reasonable. Write G-8, Suite 1200, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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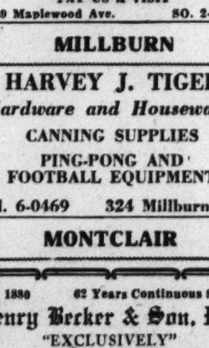
Crossword Quiz Answers



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MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1600
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stencheveri
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

PLAINFIELD

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0670

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
731 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6897, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

MRS. G. O. KELLER INC.
Telephone Plainfield 6-0100
Other Towns WX 2100 (No Toll)
Cor. South and Leland Avenues
127 Park Avenue
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage and Rug Cleaning

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Smart Women's Apparel
ANNE W. MOORE
121 North Avenue Tel. PL. 6-2629

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
333 East Seventh Street
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

Alfred HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5000—07
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete outfitters to men.
Please believe that we are grateful for your business and that we are desirous of serving you in a way that will merit for us your continued consideration.
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

YES
We have the newest fall fabrics for SCHOOL and COLLEGE also NYLON Hosiery
Grill's Silk & Cotton Shop
130 East Broad St. We. 2-3648
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisors in the purchase of Insurance since 1921.
53 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3115 and 2-0200

Frequent Cleaning
Tailoring and Repairing
by
THE FEDERAL CLEANERS
will help to save your clothing
218 EAST BROAD ST., WESTFIELD, N. J.

ALL READY
for SCHOOL OPENING
at
Young Folks Toggery
233 East Broad Street We. 2-3180
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Choice Selection of Children's Coats and Snowsuits
Very reasonably priced.
Buy Them on Our Lay Away Plan
WE MODERNS
Cor. Broad St. and Central Ave. We. 2-4689
WESTFIELD, N. J.

MARTHA LORTON CANDIES
HOME MADE ON PREMISES
13 Elm Street WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Wetherhold Metzger
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6111
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

HESS
AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Telephone 7-9589

RINGS... BRACELETS and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

CHESTER

LERMANS
FINE FOODS—MEATS
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL
Meatless Chinese Dinner 39c
Sixth and Sproul Phone Chester 6104

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST 10TH
Back to School or College
—We Are Ready

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

MAIN LINE—Wayne

I. WALTER CONNER & CO.
COAL
In Business Since 1893
TELEPHONE WAYNE 5
Phone Wayne 1516—1517 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

THE CEDAR CHEST
Back-to-School Needs
416 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 2000

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
(Continued)

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes with Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 0196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robert Temper
HAIRDRESSER
Machineless Waves
All types of Beauty Aids
Victor 4821 53 Maplewood Avenue

THE PERFECT GIFT
for Any Occasion
A FINE WATCH
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7440
GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
SAPPHIRE IS THE BIRTHSTONE for the first month of Autumn, SEPTEMBER. Sapphire and six small diamonds set in platinum as ring $145.00
What Is Your Birthstone? Folder Sent Upon Request
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Jackson 4073, Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4333

ROBERT HENDERSON COMPANY
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
5527 Walnut Street
Phone Mayflower 4373 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

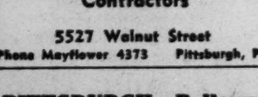
J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching
There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

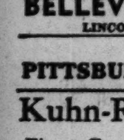
Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S



SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-3021
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

For Better Fresh Meats
try
SAYLOR'S
Department under new management
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SCRANTON



RALPH'S
Groceries—Meats
Fresh Vegetables
Delivered anywhere in Scranton
701 Prescott Avenue

Back to College Days!
Trunks and wardrobe cases for boys and girls.
PUHL & ZIMAN
211 North Washington Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

September Is the Time
to check up on your garden—time for Evergreen Plantings and Prunings. Let us do it for you
BESANÇON, FLORIST
320 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2-8021

SEWICKLEY

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at the BRIDGE

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SCHOOL DAYS are here again and you'll be thinking of
NEW SHOES
Authorized Dealer for Kali-Sten-Iks and Genuine Keds
MILLER'S "Quality Footwear"

CAMPNEY'S
J. A. SHAFER, Mgr.

Sewickley's Finest and Most Complete Food Store
Free Delivery
Tel. Sewickley 1404
425 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

Try SNIDER'S
Catsup, Chili and Cocktail Sauces
MARTEL'S

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

UPPER DARBY

School Supplies
In spite of shortages, priorities, etc. we have assembled a complete assortment to cover every need.
BUY EARLY
Before stock is depleted
D. R. PRUITT STORES
667 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.
722 Church Lane Yeadon, Pa. 39 Brookline Blvd. Brookline, Pa.

School Supplies
Jonas Toy & Stationery Shop
7028 Terminal Square
Open Evenings Boul. 2284

INSURANCE for the times
Information cheerfully furnished pertaining to War Damage Insurance, Bicycle Liability, Teams Liability, Builder's Risk and other types of coverage, call
JAMES R. FULLER
4619 Woodland Ave., Drexel Hill Clbk. 0600

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Blvd. 114 Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone for Appointment

REMOVAL SALE
30 Days Only
Smashing Fur Values
JORDEN'S
78 S. 69th Street, Upper Darby, Pa.
OPEN EVES. BLVD. 5200

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 2400

WILKINSBURG

Dash to DASCH'S
for MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 6600
Palm Beach Suits—Florsheim Shoes
Stetson Hats
Visit our Boys' Wear Department

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 0200 407 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

Music Studio
Harmony, Theory, Ear-training, Music Appreciation, Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ. Piano Ensemble Work a Specialty. Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Miriam E. Baumgardner
626 West King Street Tel. 6000

Fashion Hats
8 S. George Street, Colonial Building
Under New Management
MISS NELLIE M. MELHORN, formerly with C. H. Baer & Co., Millinery Dept., and MISS MARY M. SEIMAN, formerly with Weir's Millinery Dept.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

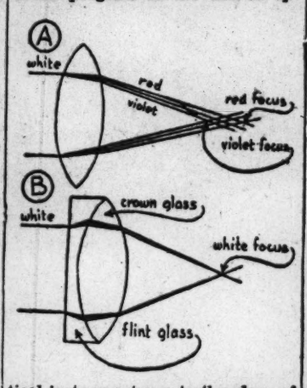
Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by an Achromatic Lens?

An achromatic lens is a color-correcting device. The name comes from the Greek chroma, meaning "color," prefixed by "a," meaning "not." Such a lens is made necessary by the fact that an ordinary double convex simple lens produces chromatic aberration.

Chromatic aberration means the straying from the focus of the various colored rays that combine to make white light. Since violet light is bent more in passing through the glass of the lens than is red light, the violet rays will be brought to a focus nearer the lens than the red rays, as indicated at (A) in the accompanying diagram. This results in a fringe of color around the image formed by the lens.

This color fringe, in microscopes and telescopes, is a very great nuisance. Indeed, it greatly hindered progress in the use of optical instruments up to the close of the 18th century when Dolland discovered a remedy for the difficulty.



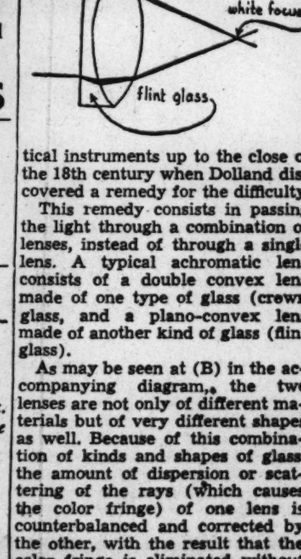
This remedy consists in passing the light through a combination of lenses, instead of through a single lens. A typical achromatic lens consists of a double convex lens made of one type of glass (crown glass, and a plano-convex lens made of another kind of glass (flint glass).

As may be seen at (B) in the accompanying diagram, the two lenses are not only of different materials but of very different shapes as well. Because of this combination of kinds and shapes of glass, the amount of dispersion or scattering of the rays (which causes the color fringe) of one lens is counterbalanced and corrected by the other, with the result that the color fringe is eliminated without preventing the formation of an image at the focus.

Since other corrections (such as for spherical aberration) must also be made, the modern microscope or telescope lens may be quite complicated and consist of several parts, either separate or fastened together.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

2—What is Mannheim gold?
6—Camacho Hump is a peak in what mountains?
8—What is sounding part of several musical instruments?
9—British (abbr.).
10—In certain fable, what creature tumbles into fountain and is saved by a dove?
11—What is a former French coin of varying value?
12—What is singular of "those"?
14—What Egyptian god is represented with tau cross in his hand?
15—Knot.
16—What badges were adopted by houses of Lancaster and York in contending for possession of English throne?
18—What fruit is an important part of daily food of natives of western Asia and northern Africa?
20—Although.
21—What is central part of a wheel?
22—While.
24—Walking stick is what?
25—What is a game like halma played by two, on board of 100 squares?
26—What H. G. Wells hero is a draper's assistant?

Down

1—What is a city of India on right bank of the Jumna?
3—If you ate a Bocconia, it would be what?
4—Sign of maize of what color is symbol of wedlock among North American Indians?
5—Article.
6—Who created character of Mrs. Minivet?
7—Fiber in cloth is what?
8—You would find a loar pointer on what?
11—What articles would be made by a Crispin?
13—How many fabled for King Cole's counting?
15—What is a kind of hard biscuit used by sailors?
16—Having good taste.
17—What were used by ancients to propel a trireme?
19—Would you hunt, wear, or sell a tilpah?
21—What Dutch painter executed "The Lady Trio"?
23—What do you call extreme breadth of a vessel at widest part?
24—What is a covering to be worn on the head?
25—Where are the Cantabrian Mountains (abbr.)?

A Verse for Today . . .

They gave after their ability unto the treasure of the work.—EZRA 2:69

In Lighter Vein

Marriage Boosts Prices

A house painter in the West is said to have published the following announcement in the local paper:

"To the public: The reason why I have been able to do painting so much cheaper than anybody else is because I am a bachelor and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children. 'Tis now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn, as I am about to be married. You will therefore do well to send in your orders at once for the old rate."—Wall Street Journal.

Opportunity to Grow

Client: "To be frank, you are too young to conduct my case."

Young Lawyer: "But sir, there is no knowing how long it will drag on."

Cherries Look Like Apples

There is a story told about an old Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting.

That's what we ought to do in America today. Let us magnify the good. Helen Hayes in the play, "Candle in the Wind," which is laid in Occupied France, mentions that instead of destroying love and kindness and nobility, Hitler has made those qualities more precious. The war is making the treasures of American living more precious, too. Little things that we took for granted for many years are becoming more valuable than rare jewels. Freedom of worship, green lawns, trout streams, ball games, family life, flowers, apple pie, strawberry shortcake, books, golf . . . the war has made cherries look like apples. —The Jaqua Way.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I'm going down town shopping, dear. Is there anything you want to get me?"

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "It is only militarily that we are losing the war," declares an optimistic editor. Still, that's one of the worst ways to lose a war.

Detroit News: It appears that some 350 common plants contain rubber, but not in the popular 6.00x16 size.

Detroit News: A postcard from one of the 10,000 trainees now in the Stevens in Chicago reports he made his first solo yesterday in a hotel elevator.

Indianapolis Star: The southern Indiana newspaper whose weather forecast read: "Continued war and humid," may hit nearer the truth than any of its contemporaries.

Daily Quotation

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Words of Current Interest

Barak (Heb. 11:32)—*Bar'ak* (first *a* as in care, second clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *ba'rak* (first *a* long, second short).

The Barak referred to in Hebrews is the same as the one told of in Judges 4 and 5; two accounts, one in prose narrative and the other in the form of a song.

Forwarded—*For'-werd-ed* (*o* as in orb, first *e* as in maker, second short). The alternate pronunciation of *id* for an *-ed* ending may always be used.

Adverb, "forward," made into a verb, "to push something on and ahead." Since the eighteenth century the special meaning of sending letters and packages on to their destination has applied.

Gedeon (Heb. 11:32)—*Ged'-e-un* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *e*vent, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

The hero who, as leader of the Israelites, fought and routed the Midianites. Had a guard of 300 trumpeters. The name is spelled "Gideon" in the narrative in Judges 7. Authorized follows the Greek spelling in the New Testament. An American Translation spells "Gideon" in all cases.

Heritage (Ps. 16:6)—*Her'-i-tij* (all vowels short).

Long in English to refer to "that which has been or may be inherited" (Oxford Dictionary). Comes through French out of medieval Latin. The fundamental classic word is *heres*, "an heir." Broadly, a heritage can be anything "given as a possession." In this meaning it quite exactly renders the Hebrew. An American Translation varies with "inheritance."

Heterodoxy — *Het'-er-o-dok'-si* (first *e* short, second as in maker, first *o* quick-long as in obey, second *o* and the *i* short).

Denotes a "different opinion" from the standard, accepted, and orthodox. Anglicized from a classic Greek noun which carries more the notion of "mistake" than of obstinate opposition.

Isolated—*I'-so-lat'-ed* (*i* long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* long, *e* short, or as short *i*). Oxford Dictionary agrees with Webster's in commending a long sound for the *i*. But Webster's recognizes a tendency in American speech toward a short sound and allows it second place.

"Made an island." Latin, *insula*, "island." Taken into English from the French (*isolé*) late in the eighteenth century and given permanent standing early in the nineteenth. Has become serviceable in many technical and rhetorical employments.

Veteran's Aide

(Kalamazoo Gazette)

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Al Hisgens is a great guy. Ask anyone who knows him. But especially ask any veteran who has had to spend time in a sickroom staring at the ceiling and wondering just what it was all about.

This all sounds rather serious, but that isn't the way Al takes it. He thinks it's the greatest fun in the world to visit every veteran in a hospital in the city at least every week. He thinks it's fun to do the little errands they can't handle. He likes to provide them with the little niceties and conveniences so needed by a shut-in.

He's done it for 24 years, ever since he came to Kalamazoo after World War I and joined Joseph B. Westnedge Post, American Legion, and Luzon-Argonne post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. No one asked him to do it. He isn't filling any official duty. He's just following the dictates of his own heart. What's more, he doesn't talk about it, either. He just goes ahead and cheers 'em up, takes what burdens he can off their minds, and helps to make them comfortable. Keeps it up day after day, week after week.

NEWS ITEM— AS A WARTIME MEASURE MANY HOTELS ARE SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYING MEN OF 65 YEARS AND OLDER

YIP-PEE! I HAVEN'T FELT SO GOOD SINCE I WAS A KID
THEY GIVE RAPID ELEVATOR SERVICE
CALL FOR MR. WHIFFELTREE
THEIR PRESENCE ADDS DIGNITY TO THE HOTEL
AH-HA! A SPY! I'LL REPORT THIS TO THE FBI
883
FIRE ESCAPE
AS WATCHMEN THEY REPORT EVERYTHING THEY SEE & THEY DON'T MISS A THING
L. E. VAN ZELM
THEY ARE INGENIOUS AND RESOURCEFUL

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sunny Susie*

By LE PELLEY

OH, TUBBY -- TUBBY.... GUESS WHAT ?
I JUST LOOKED AT THE CALENDAR... WE START TO SCHOOL PRETTY SOON !
GOODY... JUST THINK - NEXT WEEK WE'LL ALL BE BACK IN SCHOOL. - ISN'T THAT WONDERFUL !!!
WHAT A WOMAN!..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Is Just Too Logical!*

By RODGERS

"Have you heard anything about a party?" T.W. asked me, today—
"No, I haven't," I wagged, "But I have noticed that the Boss bought some new clothes lately—"
"Hum-" said T.W. "Joan's been stocking up on new clothes, too. There must be something doing!"
"Pardon me, I don't like to disappoint you two, but I'd say they're just getting ready to go back to school," Sponge purred!
Shucks! I suppose she's right!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Surprise for Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

Professor Widgeon made it known
That he preferred to work alone.

"The currents and the tide, I find,
Require work by a well-trained mind."

An object floating in the sea
Caught Ted Webb's eye. He cried with glee,

"We'll show Drakeville we didn't nap.
Here's something for their metal scrap!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"After the Elections"

One of the principal attacks on the home front in America these days is led by General Frustration. The average citizen, looking at the fighting in Russia, Egypt and the Far East, is tempted to feel that what he does at home isn't very vital. But it is. He may not be able to drive a tank to stand against the storm of panzer power breaking over Egypt. He may not man the trenches before Stalingrad or pilot a fighter plane over Tulagi. But he can express some of the same courage those tasks require—and he can demand it from his Government.

Something which we must call by its right name—cowardice—is being displayed every day by the American people and their representatives in Washington. It is most plain in connection with the approach of elections. How many times do we hear of some measure to speed or improve America's war effort that is held up "until after the elections"!

After nearly nine months of war no new tax plan has been adopted. It is admittedly a complicated and touchy question, but needed revenues are being lost with every day that Congress temporizes. Observers say it will be simpler "after the elections."

Most students of the rubber situation declare that some nation-wide plan of rationing gasoline is needed and will be adopted "after November."

Dangers of inflation are troubling Washington. The President has emphasized the necessity of curbing farm prices and wages, but has allowed them to continue to threaten the whole price ceiling setup. And Congress appears equally afraid of farm and labor resentment showing up in votes.

The Army wants youths of eighteen to twenty drafted. But Washington reports say the politicians fear that parents will object and they prefer to wait "until after the elections."

Sharper action to allocate manpower is considered necessary to speed war production, but is delayed until the elections are over. The rationing of meat and fuel oil and other commodities will not come until the people have been to the polls.

Is democracy so selfish and cowardly and inefficient as this picture indicates? We refuse to believe so. Are Americans so unwilling to make sacrifices? Men whose first task is to get elected are usually very keen judges of what the people want, and they seem to think so. Again we refuse to believe it. But the burden of proof is on us—on all citizens who want more positive, courageous action by Government.

We can make plain to our representatives that we shall not vote in November for our own special interests or to penalize those who require sacrifice of us. We can tell them in no uncertain terms that we want to be taxed, that we want to be rationed, that we want more effective measures taken to speed the war effort. And we don't have to wait—"until after the elections."

What we do will not immediately put more tanks or planes on the fighting fronts, but it will be reflected there in months to come which may be just as critical. And the spirit we manifest and put into our Government will be observed by the men struggling at the front. It will strengthen and hearten them—today.

A Forestry Problem

The Federal Government may have to regulate and supervise all the timber lands of the United States unless the benefits of conservation practices of the past few decades are to be lost. So much has been written and said regarding metals that the average citizen is unaware of the gigantic role lumber is playing in the present crisis.

Recent reports from the Department of Commerce show that while unplanned strip cutting has been increasing, the amount of wood needed for essential military and civilian uses is not being produced.

The Department of Commerce report states the lumber stockpile is at a record low figure of 5,235,000,000 board feet. This year's consumption needs about 38,000,000,000 feet, and present indications are that some 37,000,000,000 feet will be harvested. The Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine will need 11,000,000,000 feet in 1943.

With prices for all kinds of lumber rising, private woodland owners are tempted to cut their areas closely. Federal and State conservation agencies are justifiably concerned over the situation. Accepted forestry methods will enable timber operators to harvest the necessary crop in the emergency and at the same time assure a crop for the future. Forest owners would do well to consult forestry officials first.

Telegrams Sing No More

The tale of the four-and-twenty blackbirds popping up singing out of the king's pie has intrigued many a youngster, as well as young oldster. So when the modern scheme was cooked up for making a little black instrument burst into song in a specified ear, it was not surprising that it caught on—to some extent.

But occasionally those on the receiving end have been anything but charmed. More than one executive, interrupted in a business discussion by the ringing of the telephone, has picked up the innocent-looking receiver, and then sat outwardly mute but inwardly voluble, as the strains of "Happy Birthday to You" reached not only his ears, but those of his amused conferees.

Thus the passing of the singing telegram, due to war measures, does not cause unalloyed regret. An acceptable substitute would be a victory song without words, conveyed by war stamps.

Moments of Moment

Three years since the war clouds broke over Poland and started the storm that has swept the world! The balance sheet is studied, with its victories and defeats, gains and losses. And the question is asked over and over: Will 1943 bring the clearing, or will it take five years, or ten?

Looking ahead, trying to pierce the mist of the future, men are apt to forget that the answer to the years lies in moments—

> . . . the little moments, humble though they be
> Make the mighty ages of eternity.

Well over a million and a half moments have sped since the outbreak of war. Very few pass but somewhere—on land, or sea, or in the air—someone is parting with his human sense of life, in order that the lives of the rest of us may be freer, more secure. It is a sobering thought, and should cause every individual on the home front to consider what he or she is doing with those dearly bought moments.

In many instances, they are being filled with consecrated effort, earnest prayers, unselfish giving. But there still are too many spent in bickering, needless strikes, greedy demands, criticism, reckless spending.

If each citizen were to become a modern Minute Man or Woman, taking proper care of the moments, there would need to be no concern about the years ahead.

Married Men, or Youth?

General Hershey's warning to married men without children to get ready for military service by Christmas brought the war suddenly closer to millions of additional Americans. So did Manpower Commissioner McNutt's reminder to college boys that they are destined for the armed services.

While such blunt statements may not be welcomed, while they may not be borne out completely by developments in many individual cases, they serve a useful purpose. The services will require more men soon. The "pooling" order, calling up all single men, emphasizes the fact that the reservoir of those without dependents is running low.

This leaves two alternatives: (1) starting taking men with dependents, or (2) lowering the selective service age to include boys of 18 and 19. Such is the harsh situation. It is only fair that it be understood by the people during the discussions leading to a decision by Congress on the proper course.

As the law now stands, it will be the married men who are called. Congress has already voted allowances for their dependents. However, it is known that the Army would prefer to have the youths, and business men fear a disruption of staffs if many more older men go. It is asserted that drafting youths is delayed only because Congress dare not act before the elections.

Actually, this question looms so large, and is so close to the hearts of the people, and the need for expediting the war is so paramount, that political considerations seem inconsequential.

It's a hard question that must be answered, but since we must win the war, the governing issue, the nub, is simply which group of men, those with dependents, or those in their teens, will contribute most to victory.

Such points as the claimed physical resiliency and recklessness of youth, contrasted with the supposed mental steadiness of family men, will weigh above questions of sentiment.

The country would benefit from having this question decided. If only one group is to go, the others should not be unsettled and in doubt. Delay is inexcusable.

Our Readers Say—

Strikes and Union Responsibility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We continue to read of strikes in defense industries. In some of these instances the strikes are directed to secure higher wages, despite the President's plea for wage stabilization. In a number of other instances these strikes are described as "wildcat" and are not aimed at the correction of working conditions or wages and are apparently in violation of contracts with the employers.

In a democracy like ours, the behavior of individuals and of their organizations is regulated to insure respect for the welfare of others. Thus, every right in such a society is conditioned upon an equivalent responsibility for the rights of others. Even the basic right of personal freedom itself is conditioned upon its exercise in such a way as not to interfere unduly with or injure the rights of others. Where such rights of others, and especially of the public generally, would be infringed, the right of the individual must be curbed for the greater public interest.

The right of unions in the United States to work for, and if need be to strike for, the betterment of labor conditions is well established. It is now time that the reciprocal responsibility corresponding to this right be established with equal certainty. This simply requires that unions, like individuals, be regulated in the exercise of their rights to prevent improper injury to others, and particularly to the public. Where wrongful injury would be occasioned by strikes or other improper conduct, unions should be prevented from engaging in such conduct. If injury has already been occasioned, unions like individuals should be made fully responsible for loss caused by improper conduct.

Under present conditions maximum output of our defense industries is needed for the defense of all, including union members. In the furtherance of this public interest it is surely not improper to ban conduct which curtails defense production. HELGE HOLST

Belmont, Mass.

"Back to Fundamentals"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Back to Fundamentals," an editorial in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, echoes the thoughts of many who are interested in young people.

It has taken a very serious war to uncover the lack of soundness in the educational system of our schools, and to many of us the fault lies not alone in the colleges and universities or high schools, but with the lower schools. Is it not logical that fundamentals must be laid there?

The subjects specifically mentioned in the editorial were mathematics and geography. To these I would assuredly add reading and writing, the latter to include spelling. And right here I would advocate the teaching of reading with a sound "fundamental" knowledge of the alphabet. And before the shouts of moderns drown my voice altogether, I would very strongly advocate less self-expression and a double dose of discipline. Is there a greater foundation for mathematics than discipline, particularly self-discipline? Or a greater help to knowledge than good reading?

Just between you and me, if every school child, if every college and university student would read and study our wonderful daily paper—even those who seem to lack proper teaching—they could still obtain a liberal education. FRANCES EASTHAM

Philadelphia

"Farmers Pay High Wages, Too"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial, titled "Farmers Pay High Wages, Too."

In this connection, may I say: In a conversation with Prof. G. P. Scoville of the Department of Farm Economics, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., he said:

> If we would like to see the farmer get the same pay for his labor as the employees of industry, we must double present prices paid for farm products.

In considering the matter of prices of farm products, we must not forget that most of our city and country town residents purchase their fruits and vegetables at the fruit and vegetable store, which means they must pay the proprietor a big percentage of increase over the price he paid for these farm products which he may have bought from a commission merchant. So one should not get the idea that farmers really get: "30 cents a pint for red raspberries and 75 cents a bunch for asparagus," because it is more likely to be 7 or 8 cents for berries, and 17 to 20 cents for asparagus.

I feel that no matter what occupation we follow in our effort to get the necessities and pleasures which make for our contentment and happiness, our remuneration should be ample for this purpose and at the same time we should be active in promoting the security and happiness of our brother man and woman. M. L. LIDDELL

Burt, Niagara County, New York

The Ruml Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Too bad the Senate Finance Committee tentatively decided against the Ruml plan of forgetting one year's taxes and setting up a "pay-as-you-go" system. Let us hope Congress will reconsider it, as suggested in your editorial. Otherwise, how can the millions of us who are not receiving increased "war wages" hope next year to allow for (1) the 1942 income tax, (2) the proposed 1943 withholding tax, and (3) the huge increase in living costs, plus our stamp and bond purchases, in our shrinking budgets?

Brookline, Mass. JUVENAL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

About Letters

In line with Government-requested economies, communications for the "Our Readers Say" column will not be acknowledged unless the writer so requests. This newspaper is appreciative of the many fine letters received, and cordially invites their continuance.

Second Things First

HOW DOES THE WAR NEWS LOOK?
I THINK WE'LL WIN ALL RIGHT, PROVIDED WE CAN DELAY THE TAX BILL, THE 18-20 DRAFT BILL, AND MOST OF THE RATIONING UNTIL AFTER ELECTION!
HOME TOWN NEWS
BATTLE OF THE PRIMARIES
PRESSURE BLOCS MAKE GAINS
FENCE MENDERS REINFORCED
SPECIAL INTEREST FRONT ACTIVE
"POLITICS AS USUAL"
Fitzpatrick

What Do Soldiers Sing About?

American soldiers, ever since there were any, have preferred songs without martial flavor. War may have been incidental to their favorite tunes—and, indeed, may have predominated in a few—but the principal theme has been humor. Home and loved ones have been a close second as a chief song topic, but these sentiments have predominated mainly around campfires or in barracks.

Take the first one of all. A British army surgeon at Fort Cralo, Rensselaer, N. Y., wrote the original words of "Yankee Doodle" to ridicule the untrained Colonial militia. But it became a boomerang. The Continentals' fife and drum corps adopted it as a marching song, and the men sang it with gusto, with added lines. They loved it as a marching song, because of its lilt and humor.

The tune, incidentally, was a Christian chant in the twelfth century, we are told; a Spanish wine song when Columbus crossed the broad Atlantic, a reaper's song in Holland, and a nursery tune in seventeenth-century England—with variations in tempo.

The soldiers of the Revolution had their "Bold Hawthorne" and "Jack Bray," topical songs, along with "The Fate of Burgoyne," "Wyoming Massacre," and "Free America." But "Yankee Doodle" was their favorite—and it stayed with their descendants. Who knows the words of any of the others?

* * *

Doubtless on formal occasions, Americans in the War of 1812 may have sung "Hail, Columbia!" if they knew the words. But one doubts that the Kentucky and Tennessee buckskin-clad riflemen sang much about those "heroes, heav'n-born band" when they were slogging their way through the wilderness of Ohio. Joseph Hopkinson wrote the song in 1798 to fit "The President's March," composed for Washington's first inaugural, but probably no one did much marching to it until after the war was over. We wish we knew what the boys at Fort Discovery, and the River Thames, and with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans did sing. It was much more likely to have been some lusty backwoods song or an old ballad than the highly respected "Hail, Columbia!"

"Mr. Madison's War" was nearly over when Francis Scott Key wrote his immortal verses aboard ship outside Fort McHenry. But no soldier is likely to have sung it at any time up to the very present unless at a singing party or on some formal occasion. And what was a tavern song in London in the sixteenth century became the tune for the Victory Song of America's second war for independence and today's National Anthem.

When Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott led American troops into Mexico, their favorite song was a romantic piece called "Green Grow the Rushes, Oh." From this, white-skinned Americans are said to have gained their name of "gringo," which some Mexicans still apply.

The more romantic type, as always, were campfire favorites in Civil War days, but "John Brown's Body" was the marching song of the "Yanks," as "Dixie" was of the "Johnny Rebs." "John Brown's Body" was an abolitionist song, but whether or not the boys in blue were abolitionists, the song had a march tempo. So did "Dixie," the words of which were purely of a nostalgic nature.

But Julia Ward Howe rewrote "John Brown's Body" into the immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic," while "Dixie" became the South's "national anthem," and still is. Herman Arnold wrote "Dixie's" original score on the walls of the Montgomery Theater in Montgomery, Ala., the Confederacy's first capital.

* * *

"Dolly Gray" may have made the home folk weep in Spanish-American War days, but "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" was the soldiers' song. There was not a line in it about war. It was written for minstrel shows and was supposed to be about colored people's preparations for an evening frolic—a strictly stage version without a semblance of reality. But for some reason it took hold.

Neither was "Tipperary" a war song. It was about an Irish lad in London who longed for his colleen in the Emerald Isle. Winifred Ray, an English music hall performer, first sang it in 1912. She thought it so good that she bought a share of the publication rights and went on plugging it for the next two years. Luckily for her she was still singing it in August, 1914. Thereafter she didn't have to sing it; every British soldier did it for her.

A Lancashire regiment had the honor of taking it first to France. American doughboys knew it by heart when they got there three or four years later. The *poilu* had difficulty with it, but then he had "Madelon." And "Madelon" simply proves that what was true about American and British soldiers has also been true of the French. And of the Australians singing "Waltzing Matilda." They simply don't sing about war—unless they are expected to.

The people back home sang "Over There" and "Goodby Broadway, Hello France." But the boys from the States went over singing "K-K-Katy," "Smile, Smile, Smile," and "There's a Long Long Trail A-Winding." This was because morale officers taught them to the boys when they first came to the cantonments back in 1917. "Mademoiselle From Armentieres" was composed on the spot by Sergt. "Red" Owlands, in charge of troop entertainments in France, about Marie LeCoq who worked at the Café de la Paix in Armentières. This and "Rose of Picardy" became favorite songs of the American soldiers who had been in France, but not until after the war. One was pure humor, the other romantic, and neither, though soldiers figured in them, were about war.

What are they singing today—not in the USO club, but out there hiking home from maneuvers or in quarters in Australia, Egypt, in the British Isles, in New Caledonia or India or Iceland? J. S. B.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

A Plea for Unity

No, sir, I would not have the past forgotten, but I would have its history completed and crowned by an act most worthy of a great, noble, and wise people. By all means which we have in our hands, I would make even those who have sinned against this republic see in its flag, not the symbol of their lasting degradation, but of rights equal to all; I would make them feel in their hearts that in its good and evil fortunes their rights and interest are bound up just as ours are, and that therefore its peace, its welfare, its honor, and its greatness may and ought to be as dear to them as they are to us.—CARL SCHURZ in "A Plea for General Amnesty." (1872.)

The Wide Horizon

Some Factors in Elections

By R. H. Markham

The results of recent primary elections seem to reveal a number of undesirable tendencies among American voters. A proper understanding of these developments might lead to more effective political activity.

I think the most sinister fact disclosed by recent voting is a mounting tide of race animosity in the South. Careful observers have known of its existence for many months. There is an unmistakable revival of Ku Klux Klan feeling in many places.

This flaring up of race hatred on the part of many Southern white people is partially due to a steadily increasing manifestation of racial bitterness on the part of Negroes. No fair person denies that Negroes have been and still are flagrantly discriminated against in America. Fortunately, however, their situation has very appreciably improved during recent months.

The Negroes have made more advances during the last year than during any previous decade. They have received more governmental consideration since 1930 than at any other time in American history. But this advance is accompanied by a greater volume of aggressive bitterness on the part of Negroes against white people than has ever before been noticed in this country. Such bitterness finds daily expression in the Negro press, in Negro churches, in Negro meetings, in Negro literature, and in crimes.

* * *

In many cases, American Negroes openly appear to sympathize with Japan and to exult in the humiliation of the United States. They seem to take pleasure in the belief that a sad new era has dawned for white Americans. On more than one occasion, America's enemies have been presented as the friends of Negroes. To make the situation still worse, the words and acts of certain white agitators have served to increase Negro animosity toward America.

This manifestation of hope, malevolence, and fury by members of an oppressed group moving toward release is very natural, but it is also very dangerous. It has excited a mighty counteraction among certain white Americans, and that countercurrent is rising.

One of the most irrefragable and irreducible social facts in America is that the white people in those Southern States containing the largest proportion of colored inhabitants will take any measure to prevent Negro domination. Many of them would rather perish than accept such domination. At the last ditch, that conviction would be their chief and primal norm of action. And they are people of very vigorous action.

Therefore, wise Americans, wishing to continue the improvement in race relations, will use moderation and preserve balance in their reform activity. Those who insist on making too much haste only retard progress. Lincoln was the best friend American Negroes ever had. But he was moderate and balanced, on account of which the "Radicals" berated him furiously. However, he proved to be right and they wrong. Let him be our inspiration.

* * *

There is also at this time a reaction among many voters against labor unions. And it comes from some of the most authentic "common people" in the land. They think that labor unions exert too much power and that laborers get far more money than they, for far less work. Such people, who live largely in the country and small towns, also believe that many labor leaders are both "crooks" and dictators. It is folly to dub such voters "Fascists"; as a matter of fact such were the original creators of our democratic tradition. They are authentic democrats. Let the true friends of democracy keep that in mind.

In addition, many voters are getting tired of certain aspects of the New Deal. It seems to them too arrogant in its defense of waste. To some also it seems "foreign," especially "pink" or "red."

Millions of common Americans don't like that. They prefer what they consider the American way, and vote for candidates they consider more American. They like "folks," neighborly people with old-fashioned ways.

A good many "moderns" have exultantly laughed at the "hayseeds" who still said the blessing before meals and urged their children to do right. In the popular mind, the New Deal is associated with "modernism." "Modernists" gratuitously repelled old-fashioned Americans; now millions of such Americans show their feelings in votes.

At this critical moment all of these matters are exceedingly serious. The main lesson is that progressives, who aspire to help lead America forward, must keep very much closer to the American people. After all, America is "just people."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.